BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1823. [NUMBER 1630.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Commercial Department, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Bale Lashings" will be received at noon on Wednesday the 24th December for the Supply of Twelve Thousand (12,000) Bale Lashings of ten pounds and a half (10½ *lbs.*) weight, and sixteen and a half (16½ *fms.*) fathoms long, to carry without breaking a weight of thirteen (13 *cwt*) hundred weight, and to be properly stretched by the Contractor previous to delivery.

2d. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any part, or parcel of the said Bale Lashings, which may be deemed objectionable or may not be considered fit for the service of the Hon'ble Company.

3d. The tender must specify the price of each lashing.

4th The whole quantity must be made of unmixed Concan or Malabar Hemp of the current season and delivered on or before the end of March 1824.

5th. The Governor in Council further reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender which may be received without assigning any reasons for so doing; any tender which may not be conformable in all respects with the conditions of this advertisement, will of course be rejected, as will also any tender which may be presented after the date & hour above specified

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21st November 1823.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship *Lord Castlereagh* will be closed on or about the 30th Instant, and those by the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* on the 9th of December.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE
21st November 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 24th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
AN INVOICE
OF
FASHIONABLE
JEWELLERY,
RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND
CONSISTING OF.

LADIES' Gold Neck Chains, Amethyst, Coral and Gold Earrings, Coral and Gold Brooches, Rubies, Emerald and Pearl Rings, fine chased Seals, Fancy Gold Breast Pins &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next, the 24th Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS

FIFTEEN Cases Superior Haut Brion Claret, 2 Dozen each.
15 Ditto real Cognac Brandy, 2 Dozen each.

Also will be put up a few pieces of Ham, recently imported per Dorothy, Captain Garnock.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

TENDERS

WILL be received by the Committee [illegible] of Pay-Mastership of H. M. 67th [illegible] the 15th of December next, [illegible] egimental Agent, JAMES [illegible] ondon, for abo[illegible]

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
Of WEDNESDAY next the 26th instant,
BY ORDER OF THE
EXECUTORS
TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
OF THE LATE
JONATHAN MICHIE,
CAPTAIN IN THE BOMBAY ARMY,

THE HOUSE in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LEMESSURIER Esq situated off Rampart Row, and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Colonel AITCHISON'S House.

A Deposit of (20) twenty per cent on the amount of the purchase money will be required to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down: other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale & the Title deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

એદલજી ખરશેદજીનાં છોકરાંઓ તારીખ ૨૬ મી ચાલતા ફાનાંની બુધવારને દીને પાછલા પોહોરના ૪ કલાકને અમં ઘેર ૧ મરનાર નાનથન મીકી લશ્કર ખાતાંનાં કપતાનનુ બોકનાં વશીયત નામાંનાં વકીલોનાં કોકમથી જે જગા ઉપર એ ઘરછે તેજ જગા ઉપર જાહેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે — એ ઘર શ્રી મુમબઇનાં પોટમો રાંમપારટ રો આગલ લકટનેનટ કાલોનેલ એટસીરાંતનાં ઘરની પછવાડેછે અને કુમણે એ ઘર મધે એ એશ લીમે જર છશકો એર રેહ્યછે *

વેચવાની બોલી એજે એ ઘર જે ઘણી લેશે તે પાશેથી તેજ વેલાએ ૧ ધલાનનાં શેરકકડે ટકા ૨૦ તે કુશાળે રોકડા લેશે — અને એ ઘરનું ખત જેકુતે જાવું હોએતે એદલજી ખરશેદજીનાં છોકરાંઓ પાશે જાઇને જુએ — અને એ વનાંએ બીજી શધલી વીગત તથા બંદોબશત વેચતી વેલાએ જાહેર કરશે *

તા૦ ૨૨ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 25th Instant,
AT THE
"BOCAGE"
NESBIT LANE
BYCULLA.
THE HOUSEHOLD
PROPERTY
Of a Gentleman of the Civil Service about to embark for Europe,
CONSISTING OF

MODERN PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Globe Lamps, Single and Double Branched Wall Shades, Queen's Ware, an English China Breakfast Set.

New Furniture, Modern Couches, Circular Breakfast Table, a Set of Dining Tables, Card Tables, Chairs &c. And various other Articles of Furniture, Wine Books &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK
WILL BE SOLD THE WINE,
AND
AT 2 O'CLOCK
Sa[illegible] dard Books will be put up, [illegible]h are the British Essayists, [illegible]&c.
Property is no[illegible]

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY the 29th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME PLATED
ARTICLES
JUST IMPORTED ON THE
COLUMBIA,
CAPTAIN CHAPMAN,
COMPRISING

HANDSOME Epergnes Silver ornaments and Rich cut Glasses, each in a Box lined with Green Baize; 24 Inch Venison Dish and Cover with Silver Edges and Shield: Plated Waiters with Silver Edges, 12, 14 and 18 inches; Curry Dishes with Silver Do. and with, or without Heaters; Pickle Frames with Rich cut Glasses; Cruet Frames with do; Liquor Frames with Rich Cut Bottles and Gobiets; Cake Baskets with Silver Mouldings; Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, and Sugar Basins with Covers, Egg Frames six and Eight Cups &c. &c.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP

A Camp Service, consisting of a Plated Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug, Silver Mouldings and Handles. *all to pack inside the Kettle.*

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PLATED WARE
AN INVOICE OF TOWN MADE CUTLERY
IMPORTED ON THE SAME SHIP.

Plain Ivory Handle Knives and Forks. twisted fluted Ivory ditto, Waterloo balance Handle Octagon best white Ivory do. do.

AND

Rose Wood Desks bound all round, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.

ALSO.

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract) An Invoice of Books, many of them New Publications.

N. B The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days after the Sale, otherwise the Articles will be resold at the risk of first purchaser, he forfeiting all advantages and making good any loss.

The Articles will be open for inspection as ticketed for Sale, on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

A SUPERB copy of Macklin's Edition of the Bible with beautiful plates, in 6 Vols. folio.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, direct from Joseph Manton Gun Maker to his Majesty, a few self Priming and detonating double Barelled Guns on the newest and most approved principle and finished in the most superior style in Mahogany cases furnished with spring Cramps and Primers complete.

This consignment is made by Mr. Manton experimentally, with the view of ascertaining how far it may answer him to make future Shipments to this place.

PRICE Rs. 700 EACH.

Bombay 23d Nrv. 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public that a Raffle for varnished and other prints handsomely framed, from Mr. Ackermann of London, is now filling up at their Rooms.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

NOTICE.

THE interest in our Establishment of S[illegible]LLIAM RUMBOLD BARONET a[illegible]

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND

THE SHIP
KATHERINE STEWART FORBES
OF 500 TONS,
CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

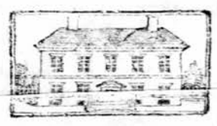
HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail for London on the 10th Proximo, her [illegible] Cargo being engaged.

Applications may be made to Captain CHAPMAN at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
ON THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,
AT THE PREMISES
OCCUPIED
BY
H. P. HADOW & JAMES FAWCETT, ESQUIRES.
THE
HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET
BELONGING TO
WILLIAM MACKIE ESQ.
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.



THIS HOUSE has has been let at the Rent of £ 350 payable in England, on a lease of [illegible]pires on the 1st January 1824. The House may be seen on application at any time between the hours of 10 and 4.

Bombay, 17th November 1823.

Cursetjee Muncherjee and Shapoorjee

RESPECTFULLY beg to acquaint their Customers and the public, that they have purchased an Invoice of Cut and Plain Glassware, recently imported per Ship England, Capt. John Reay, which will be exposed for sale on Monday next the 24th instant in a shop facing EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons' Shop in Meadow Street; consisting of Globe Lamps, Double & Single Branched Wall Shades, Cut & Plain Pillar Shades, Cut Decanters, Salt Cellars, Wine, Claret and Champaign Glasses, Wine and Water Ditto and Tumblers to match the Glasses &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

A VERY VALUABLE *ARAB COLT.*

A LOTTERY of the above high cast BAY ARAB COLT, called NUZJEEDEY, is proposed to be divided into 80 Tickets of 50 Rupees each and will be drawn in the beginning of next month. The Horse may be seen and further information obtained by applying at DADY SANTOOK'S STABLES.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT
MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO'S.

EXCELLENT double and single barrel fowling Pieces, Rifle Guns, Pistols, fitted in Mahogany cases with implements for cleaning &c. complete, at the following low prices.

Double barrel fowling pieces at	Rs.	300
Do do	„	220
Single barrel do	„	150
Rifle Guns	„	150
Swivel Rod Pist[illegible]	„	120 per p[illegible]
Do p[illegible]		
Brass Hol[illegible]		

BENGAL
DIGAH-FARM
DINAPORE.

MESSRS. HAVELL AND SON. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that Provisions cured by them at their old established Farm are warranted and are superior to any other to be obtained in India.—The Cattle are all bred and fed at the Farm, and twenty years' experience enable HAVELL AND SON to say that their Salted and Cured Provisions are not to be equalled, and will keep good any length of time.

Half Tierces prime pieces of Beef, weighing 180 pounds, warranted superior to any in India, each, ...	Rs. 60-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pork Do. each	50-0-00
Kegs containing 2 rounds Beef in prepared pickle, per Keg	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto Briskets Do. Do.	16-0-00
Ditto Do. small prime pieces Do.	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pork Do.	15-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pigs' Cheeks, Feet and Tongues	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto 12 large Bullock's Tongues in Do.	22-0-00
Large painted Harness Casks filled with prime pieces of Beef with prepared Pickle, each 40 at	48-0-00
Large painted Harness Casks filled with prime pieces of Pork with prepared Pickle, each 40 at	48-0-00
Do. Do. small sized Do. Do each	32 0-00
Do. Do. Beef Do. Do. each	32-0-00
Small Kegs containing 12 high seasoned Bologna Sausages, in rendered suet, per Keg	20-0-00
Do. Do. Mottled Sausages Do.	16-0-00
Hind Hams, per pound	1-0-00
Bacon, per pound.....	0-8-00
Mutton Hams .....each..	3-0-00
Hogs' Cheeks each.....	1-8-00
Hung Beef in pieces, per piece 3 to	6-0-00
Do. Do. per lb.	0-8-00
Rolls of Do. each	2-0-00

Collared Beef, Pork, Veal, Brawn, Potted Meats.

Smoked Do.—Pickles and preserves of all kinds.

Any assortment or kind of cured Provisions, Pickles or Preserves (too numerous for an Advertisement) will be put up to order.

Annexed to the farm are extensive Nursery Grounds, Orchards, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, and HAVELL AND SON challenge India to produce Seeds, Bulbs, H. AND SON and Plants to equal theirs. with the first Nursery Men in England, the Cape, Prince of Wales' Island, Nepaul &c. and the Seeds sold by them (to the extent of upwards of 400 Boxes in 1823) are the only Seeds that have vegetated; all seeds are proved at the farm before they are sent out and may be relied upon.

Travellers are invited to visit the Farm and Gardens.

Orders addressed to the Farm will meet attention; reference for payment to be made in Bengal.

Farm, 16th October 1823

WILLIAMSON AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg to inform the Gentlemen Subscribers to the dinner Party to be held at their COFFEE HOUSE, that the day fixed on is THURSDAY the 27th instant at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets to be had at the COFFEE HOUSE at one Gold Mohur each. Gentlemen will be pleased to deliver their Tickets at the door.

Bombay, 20th November 1823.

FOR SALE.

A MOST desirable acquisition for a family living on the Esplanade, a Capital large TENT covering a space of 30 feet by 50 feet, walled round and dividable into seven apartments, formed by three bechovas lined with yellow purpet, and kunauts at the four corners, which may be put up on one or both sides at the pleasure of the possessor. The TENT was built about the close of 1821 and is in a good state, having only been used occasionally. Further particulars may be known, on application to Messrs. LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SON & Co. who are empowered to sell the TENT for two thirds of the prime cost, and will point out where it is to be seen.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1823

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of Lieut. GEORGE CLARKE'S Military Friends having requested him to publish the proceedings of the GENERAL COURT MARwhich su[illegible] him the Service which. Lieut. Col.

About to be Sent to the Press
THE
SUD-SHUMA
OR
HUNDRED LAMPS
A WORK IN PERSIAN,
IN PRAISE OF THE HONORABLE
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OUR MOST EXCELLENT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE Author of the above work begs leave to notify that, after bestowing considerable labor and attention, he has at length been enabled to complete the same in a style which, he hopes, will merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage and support. To Gentlemen in particular who are engaged in the study of Oriental Literature it will prove a useful and entertaining pocket companion; and the Author has it in contemplation (should adequate means be afforded him for doing so) to render his work more generally acceptable by affixing a neat *English Translation* of the whole.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received by the HEAD PURVOE at the Bombay Courier Office.

PRICE, 7 RUPEES PER COPY.

Bombay, 7th November 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the following days at 2 o'clock in the afternoon will be exposed for sale by Public Auction on the Premises, the following HOUSES and LANDS late the property of RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE Barocha of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased, in the following Lots.

LOT 1.—On the Twenty fifth day of November, One Range of Challee without the Fort in Taylor's Street opposite to the Stable of Atmajee Ballajee, Taylor.

LOT 2.—On the Twenty Seventh day of November, One Dwelling House adjoining Lot 1 with the Vacant Ground belonging to it.

LOT 3.—On the Twenty Ninth day of November, One Dwelling House situated at Collewara near Dungeree without the Fort.

LOT 4.—On the third day of December next, One Dwelling House situated in a Street called Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Street Khauss Bazar without the Fort.

LOT 5.—On the [illegible] ber next, One Dwelling House situated near a place called Ardaseer's Ageeary without the Fort.

The conditions to be made known at the time of Sale previous to the commencement thereof.

ATMAJEE BALLAJEE.
Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Barocha.

BOMBAY,
November, 20 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who were [illegible] Suitors in the Honorable the Recorder's Court of Small Causes from the 16th day of June 1821 to the 18th day of June now last past, during which period the offices both of Clerk of the Small Causes and Master in Equity were held by WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire, may, on application to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the present Clerk of the Small Causes, within three months from the date hereof, have their Bills of Costs made out, taxed and delivered to them, and in case of there being any overcharge the party will be entitled to have the same refunded.—Dated this 6th day of November 1823.

W. A. MORGAN,
Attorney to Wm. Erskine.

ખબર•ઈસાંથી•આપીએચજે

તારીખ ૧૬ મી•જુન•ને ૧૮૨૧ થીતે• તારીખ ૧૮ મી•જુન•ને ૧૮૨૩ ઘુધી• વીલીઅમ•એરશકીન•જ શકોએર•શ્રી•નામ દાર•રીકારડર•કોરટમાં•નોંધલા•કજીઆની• કોરટનો•કલ રક•કતો•તથ•જકુજટી•શજ ડનો•માશતર•કતો•તે•આબત—શરવે•લેક નાં•નોંધલા•કજીઆની•કોરટનું•કરીઆદી• બાબત•કજીઆ•કોએતો•તે•ધણી•પોતાની કુશટનું•બીજો•આજથી•માશ•તરણ•ની•મુદત નાં•વીલીઅમ•ઈનવીક•જશકોએર•જે• કમણી•નોંધલા•કજીઆની•કોરટનો•કલારક કે•તે•ધણી•પારે•કરાવે•તયા•તાકરા•કરાવી લીએ—કદ ચ•તેમં•ઢાંજ•ચડાવો•કોશેતો• તે•ધણીને•પાછો•મુજરે•આપશે *

ત• ૬ઠી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

વી—આ—મારગીન
વી—એરશકીનનો•વકીલ

શ્રી

કોર્ટ ચેતો

ચોકીએ તાકીએ ૧૬ જીન ઘન ૧૮૨૧ ધમણ પાચમ ને તાગક ૧૮ જીન ઘન ૧૮૨૩ ઘધંતે વિઈ ઘન એસ્ક્રીન ભગેઘ શ્રીઘનઘઘ મેસ્ટર્ર ગ્રેડતાચે ધાનઘે મક્યા ચે ગ્રેડતાચા ઊનીન ઘેતા ઘ ઈ જમઈની ઘઈડચા મક્તર ઘેતા ત્યા ઘઘઘ ઘર્ષ ગ્રેમણે ધાનઘે મક્યા ચે ગ્રેડતાચે ગ્રીયાણી ઘઘઘ મક્ય ઘઘે ગ્રેમ ઘઘતીઘ ત્યાણી ઘઘપા ઊીન તીનમણીન્યાચે ધંત વિઈઘ મ ગ્રેમવિઈમ ઈસ્ક્રીઘર્ મે ઘનુ ધાનઘે મક્યાચા ગ્રેડતાચા ઊનીન ઘઘે ત્યા ઈન્યાઘપઘ ઘ્યા ધાનઘ ગ્રેડતાચે મક્યા ઘઘઘ ગ્રેમણી પી ત્યાચે જમસ્તી ઘઘઘ ઘંઘે મર્ઘપી ઘણી તી ઘમઘ મરુન ઘ્યાપી મરા ચીત ત્યા ઘીગ્રંત ચડાપ ઘઘઘ્યાઘ ત્યા ઈન્યાઘ ચડાપ ઘરત મીઘેઘ તા મીઘે ૬ નવેંઘર ઘન ૧૮૨૩

વિઘન ઘઘઘરનર મગર્વે
વિઈઘન ઘસ્ક્રીનચા ઘન્નીઘ

Advertisement.

In the matter of the last Will of SHA NAGURDASS TULSEEDASS *late of Trombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.*

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to RALYAT WOW the widow and Exe[illegible] the said deceased; all persons c[illegible] thereof.—Da[illegible] 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•ફીન ૬•૧ ઇ•નાગરદાસ•નથરી દાશ•શ્રી•તુરબેનો•રેવેારી•કતે•તેનાં• [illegible] શ્રી•ખુબજ નો•કુનર બા•[illegible] ની•કોરટ•મધેથી•એ•મરનારની•ઘણીઆ એ નચા•વકીલાતનને•આપીકુચે—એ•વા શતે•જે•લોકે•એ•મરનારની•મીલકત નાં• બાબશતા•કે એ•તેનં એ ને•જાહેર•થાએ *

તા• ૨૧ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a cause wherein JOSEPH de SILVA as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAO de SILVA his nephew a minor, as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO late of Lisbon, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expences of the Suit, are the Complainants, and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased, NICHOLAO de LIMA e SOUZA, ROZARIO de QUADROS and ANNA MARIA de SOUZA Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testement of the late Sir MIGUEL de LIMA e SOUZA deceased are the Defendants, and revived by Order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the Suit of Sir ROGER de FARIA the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said JOSEPH de SILVA deceased, against REGINALDO CAETANO de NORONHA administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO de QUADROS and ANNA MARIA de SOUZA the surviving Executor of the said Sir MIGUEL de LIMA e SOUZA deceased, the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased the intestate in the said Decree named, who died at Lisbon some time in or about the Month of August 1807, are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers, in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
Pl'fs. Sol'rs.

BOMBAY,
19*th Nov.* 1823.

RENT OF LAND

"Each staunch Polemick stubborn as a rock."

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

The zealous spirit of scientific inquiry, so strikingly manifested by your Correspondent "A Lover of the Science," has exceeded my most sanguine anticipations; when I threw down the gauntlet on this highly interesting subject, I dared not indulge the hope of meeting with so prompt a respondent.

As the interest of the public however on the question *of Rent* must have already suffered considerable abatement, and the length of your Correspondent's *expianatory* letter does not augur a speedy issue to the discussion, the prospect of which might possibly have kept awake their slumbering attention; from this consideration, as well as from despairing to make a proselyte of one whose opinions are so much at variance with my own, I should have dropt the subject but for your Correspondent's solicitation to the contrary which must plead my apology for a further letter.

As it would be impossible to thread the maze of his second voluminous letter, without swelling my answer to a corresponding size, I will content myself with reverting to that passage in his first, respecting the division of a territory into Farms of equal extent, which is there selected by way of illustration to his argument; for the purpose of giving a more explicit declaration of the effect attributed to the circumstance of land "being limited in creating rent," which your Correspondent is so desirous of obtaining.

Abundant evidence, as it appears to me, is furnished in this passage alone, of the accuracy of my opinions. First the expression *Farms* into which he divides his territory, of itself implies rent being paid; secondly, if the whole of the land in such territory, is of equal fertility, and at one time yields profits of 30 per Cent, and at another time, only 20 per Cent, thereby causing 10 per Cent to be denominated rent; what is it, but the limitation of land which is the occasion of such rent? Since if [illegible] of the same fertility had been [illegible] quantity, an additional [illegible] ve been applied

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on 08 April, 2017

exactly the same arguments to account for the origin of rent, its progress, and its utmost limit, in the case we are supposing, which is applied to explain these effects in land of unequal fertility; he seems to think that every fresh addition of Capital, applied to the *same and equally fertile land*, would produce an additional tho' constantly diminishing produce: (of course capital would no longer be applied after it ceased to yield a certain rate of profits.) This conclusion is by no means so evident in my mind, at least I conceive it to be only in part correct. Thus let the produce from a given Capital, upon a given quantity of land, be 100, 40 of which say, is profit, or the net produce, a second, and a third addition of Capital applied to the same land, will produce, say, the one 50 and the other 20 profits; and at this period, the highest rent would be the difference between 20 and 40=20 and the lowest, the difference between 20 and 30=10; now is it not very probable that after those three different outlays of Capital to the same land, it may be in the highest possible state of cultivation, and refuse to yield any further produce either gross or net,*; and in this case would not rents rise still higher and profits fall still lower than what I have stated above, as argued in my first letter: in every further step in the progress of the population and the Capital of the country, the price of raw produce would rise and profits by the rise of wages and of rent, which must both take place, would at length be reduced so far as to put a stop to accumulation; thus 20 which I supposed to be the last profits, might in this manner be reduced in time to 15, or even 10, by a *rise of rent alone*, for proprietors would of course take advantage of every rise of price to exact a higher rent: and would not rent in *this* case also, be the effect of the limitation of land? and would not its price be a monopoly one in the sense of the term used by me, since its price would be above the cost of production?.

But to return from the land of fiction, to that of real life. If land was not wholly appropriated, I could imagine that *previous* to all the land of a country being required to be cultivated, there might be some part of it, from which profits only would be obtained; but its appropriation which I believe is the fact, in England and in most European countries, together with the circumstances attending such appropriation, the habits and customs of society &c. are quite sufficient in my opinion to prevent there being any land in use that does not yield some rent, and I believe it will no where be found that the higher classes in England who are for the most part the proprietors of its land, cultivate their estates with their own capitals; (except of course the ornamental grounds in the immediate vicinity of their Houses or the small portion that some may cultivate as an amusement) and if not, it cannot be supposed that they would allow other people to do so gratuitously. Do not these proprietors of the soil who are certainly very limited in number, compared with the mass of the population, bear some analogy to the case which your Correspondent admits would enable a rent to be demanded "where the sovereign is sole landlord" which he terms a *real monopoly?* the principle in both, tho' certainly far from exactly parallel, bears a strong resemblance.

With respect to your Correspondent's description of a common monopoly, in contradistinction to land being consided as such. The only difference in my humble opinion between the effects that might flow (as in the hypothesis for instance I have been examining) from a monopoly, or limitation of land, and ordinary monopolies, is, that the price required for the produce of the former, must be limited by what consumers *can* give, and that of the latter by what they *will* give.

Your Correspondent's definition, that rent "is the price paid for the use of the natural fertility of the soil," is obviously defective, from the insufficiency acknowledged by himself, in the same sentence, of natural fertility *alone* to create rent; in conformity therefore with his own theory he ought to have defined rent to arise from the *comparative*, not the *natural* fertility of land. There are three qualities in land, as it seems to me, that may contribute either jointly, or severally to the formation of rent, the inequality of the soil, limitation of land, and advantage of situation.

I must again repeat, however, that my opinions are submitted, not in the spirit of dogmatism, but with every deference for those high authorities whose sentiments they are at variance with, and I now bid them farewell trusting that your Correspondent's candour and liberality, (of which I am willing to believe, Gentlemen of the learned professions, and more especially that branch to which he belongs, profess a large share) will allow all the weight to my arguments which they may seem in justice entitled to. I shall conclude with a friendly recommendation to his attention, of "The Essay on the application of Capital to land" by a Fellow of University College Oxford," as in my opinion a much [illegible]

the Theory of rent, but on many other important points in Poutical Economy, the value of which, he will observe has been duly appreciated by Mr Ricardo in his Political Economy. It appears to me, short as it is, to contain a greater number of sound original principles, than any other work I have met with, on this science, since Adam Smith.

I have the honor &c.

C.

BOMBAY.
11*th November* 1823.

FROM THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

SIGNIFICATION OF COLOURS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I sometimes have a few arguments with my friends about the signification of colours. *Green*, in particular, is a constant subject of dispute. I am partial to it, because it is a lively colour, and is *always* pleasing to the eye sight: and if I wear it, it is without any reference to its signification: but people are very fond of telling me that it means *forsaken*. This seems to be a very common idea, but it is extremely erroneous. for PURE GREEN signifies HOPE. Greens of various kinds, have different significations, according to their shade or tint.

With a view to remove the above mentioned and similar prejudices, I have subjoined a list of various colours, with their significations, as printed in some old books. It may save your readers trouble, as I had much difficulty in procuring it. I was not able to find it in the Encyclopædia Britannica, or in other modern publications which I consulted.

Names of Colours with their significations.

Black,——wisdom, sobriety and mourning.
Red,——justice, virtue and defence.
Flame colour.——beauty and desire.
Maiden's blush,——envy.
Flesh colour,——lasciviousness.
Carnation,——craft, subtilty and deceit.
Green,——HOPE.
Grass green,——youth, youthfulness and rejoicing.
Yellow,——jealousy.
Perfect yellow,——joy, honour and greatness of spirit.
Lemon colour,—jealousy.
Gold colour,——avarice.
Straw colour,——plenty.
Orange tawney.——pride, also integrity.
Tawney——forsaken.
Blue,——true faith and continued affections.
Azure,——constancy.
Violet colour,——a religious mind.
Willow colour,——forsaken.
Popping jay green,——wantonness.
Purple,——fortitude.
White,——death.
Milk white,——innocency, purity, truth, integrity.

C. C.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th November* 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an advance of Rupees 500 to be made to Commanding Officers of Native Battalions, who may from time to time be authorized by the Commander in Chief to employ the Hindoostanee Sepoys proceeding on furlough to the Bengal provinces, to obtain Recruits for the service of their respective Battalions, such advances being disbursed exclusively in the subsistence of such Recruits, and accounted for accordingly in regular abstracts, on the arrival of the Recruits at the Head Quarters of their Corps.

Bombay Castle, 14*th November* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

1st Battalion 6th Regt. Lieutenant W. H Jackson to be Adjutant, vice Johnson proceeding on furlough to Europe.—Date of Appointment 13th Nov. 1823.

The furlough to Nagpore granted to Lieutenant M. Stack of the 3d Cavalry on the 30th May last and extended to the 30th Instant, in General Order of the 18th ultimo, is now further extended to the end of December.

Bombay Castle, 17*th Nov.* 1823.

Whenever Corps or Detachments are ordered to move, Commissariat Officers are not to charge for cattle or followers from the date of the Indent, but only from the day of march, or one day previous thereto, which is to be fixed by the Commanding Officer, and notified in public orders for their guidance. In case of the formation of field forces, and it should be necessary to bring Cattle and followers from a distance; pay may be drawn for them from the date on which they are actually received and mustered at the Head Quarters, under instructions issued in public orders by the Commanding Officer at the station.

Bombay Castle, 17*th Nov.* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract (paras. 2d to 4th.) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 13th May.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 13th May 1823.

PARA. 2d. Having had under our consideration the reports from time to time made to us of the state and proceedings of the fund established at your Presidency, by our Servants in the Military, Medical and Ecclesiastical departments, we have adopted the following Resolution.

[illegible] nominated in fut[illegible]

3d. With regard to persons already in the service, we desire that you will signify to Non Subscribers to the Fund, our wish that they may subscribe, and our determination to refuse compliance with any application for relief on behalf of the widows or families of such Servants, Military, Medical & Ecclesiastical as shall refuse to contribute to the Fund.

4th. It is our wish to be furnished annually with a list of the Subscribers to the Military Fund.

Bombay Castle. 18*th Nov.* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by the Officer Commanding in Candeish, dated 28th Sept., directing Lieutenant W. J Browne, Interpreter to the 1st Battalion 4th. Regiment N. Infantry, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 1st. Battalion 10th Regiment, during the absence of Lieut. and Interpreter Hancock, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint E. M. Enms of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment to superintend the erection of public buildings at Broach during the ensuing season.

Bombay Castle, 21*st Nov.* 1823.

The Honorable the Governor has much pleasure in notifying that the Hon'ble Court of Directors have been pleased to annex to the following Offices on the Staff the Salaries hereafter specified, with retrospect from the 1st June 1821, and all Paymasters, within whose range of payments the several Offices may fall, are hereby authorized to discharge the abstracts accordingly.

In cases where the Salaries fixed are below the scale temporarily sanctioned by Government, under date the 18th November 1820, or at any other period, the reduced scale is to have effect from the 1st of the present month.

	Per Annum.
Adjutant General, ...	Rupees 18,000
Deputy Adjutant General, ...	 6,000
Quarter Master General, ...	 18,000
Deputy Ditto, ...	 6,000
Secretary to the Military Board,	 12,000
Assistant Ditto, ...	 3,600
Fort Adjutant of Bombay, ..	 2,160
* Deputy Commissary General,	 9,600
Barrack Master of Bombay, ..	 3,000
Commissary of Stores, ...	 10,000
Deputy Ditto, ...	 4,800
Agent for Gun Powder, ...	 7,200
Military Secretary to the Governor,	 4,800
Secretary to the Medical Board,	 7,200
Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay,	8,400
Town Major	 5,000
Judge Advocate General, ...	 7,200
Brigade Major of King's Troops	 6,000
Paymaster Bombay, ...	.. 9,600
,, Cutch, ...	.. 3,600
,, Guzerat, ...	 6,000
,, Baroda Force, ...	6,000
,, Sholapore, ...	 3,600

The Salaries of the following Offices are fixed from the same date at the rates specified, subject to a further reference to the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject, viz.

	Per Annum.
Military Auditor General, ...	 27,000
Commissary General, ...	 24,000
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, ...	 10,000

The Hon'ble Court having directed the Members of the Medical Board to be relieved at the expiration of every four years from the date of their respective appointments to the Board, as notified in the General Order dated the 14th of July last, have now resolved to equalize the salaries of the different Members, and have fixed the salary of each at Rupees 22,000 per Annum, with retrospect from the 1st June 1821, which Salary is to be considered as exclusive of the nett pay, Batta and Garrison Tent allowance of a Lieutenant Colonel, subject to the Hon'ble Court's further orders.

The Salaries of the Superintending Surgeons have been fixed by the Hon'ble Court with the same retrospective effect at Rupees 15,000 per. Annum, which is to be considered exclusive of the Pay and Field allowances of a Captain, granted by the General Orders by Government dated 3d December 1821.

The present number of superintending Surgeons is to be reduced from four to three whenever a vacancy may occur.

The duties of Superintending Surgeon in the North and Southern Concan are then to be executed by the Junior or third Member of the Medical Board, who, during his circuit on duty, is to draw the field allowances of his Military Rank.

The duties of Superintending Surgeon within the Garrison and Island of Bombay &c. devolve on the 2nd Member without any augmentation to his allowance.

The Salary and allowances of the Medical Storekeeper at Bombay are fixed as follows from the 1st of the present month.

Salary, ...	Rupees 1,000
Pay, ...	 120
House-Rent, ...	 50
	1,170

It being intended that the Office of Paymaster in the Northern Districts of Guzerat shall be abolished on the present Paymaster's vacating the appointment, and one Paymaster only allowed to the Surat Division of the Army, under the increased Salary now sanctioned, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow the former Officer to draw the increased allowance of Rupees 6,000 from the 1st June 1821, so long as the Office may be continued.

The following Officers are allowed to draw full batta from the 1st of the present month.

Aides-de Camp.
Extra Aides-de Camp.
+ Brigade Majors of Forces.
Brigade Quarter Masters.

Bombay Castle, 21*st November* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend from the 1st instant, the provisions of the General Order of 31st July last, to all Staff Officers who are at present in the receipt of Regimental allowances, and on the House Rent and Tent purchase system, which latter allowance is now entirely abolished; and to declare, that the existing rates of Tent allowance, agreeably to the principle on which they were originally established, are to be considered in full of all charges for the personal accommodation of Officers with Camp Equipage in the Field, and quarters in Garrison or Cantonments in Peace or War.

Referring to the IX Article of the above Order, the Governor in Council confiding in the sense of duty which will actuate every Officer to be ready whenever called upon for actual Service, is pleased in the case of Staff and other Officers, who are permitted by the Regulations to draw their Regimental Pay and allowances on their own separate Abstract not to require the Monthly Certific[illegible] be furnished by C[illegible]

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22*D*, 1823.

We have scraped together, for this number, all the English news that we could collect out of the few Newspapers brought by the Columbia, to which we have had access during the last week.

A friend has kindly sent us an English Army list for July, out of which we have extracted all the promotions &c. during the month of June, and our Military readers will observe with pleasure, that the appointment of The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to be Colonel of the 74th Regiment, is among the number.

We understand that the Honorable Mr. Adam proposes to leave Bombay early in next month, and intends proceeding overland to Calcutta, by the route of Poonah, Aurungabad and Jeypoor to the Bengal Provinces.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will proceed on his intended tour through the Northern districts, it is said, on the 4th proximo.

We are glad to hear that the Green room of our Theatre is again the scene of bustle and preparation. A favorite Comedy (Wild Oats) is talked of for the 1st of Dec'r, & we hope that the usual zeal of our Managers will enable them to brave the host of theatrical difficulties, without putting off the representation to a later day.

We observe with sincere pleasure that our public-spirited countrymen in Calcutta have resolved to step forward in a body, and to consider seriously the project of establishing a communication by steam, between England and India.

Our readers will find, in another column, a copy of the public letter addressed to the Sheriff of Calcutta on this important subject, and little doubt can be entertained, from the high respectability of the parties who have signed the requisition, that the result of the meeting, to be held at the Town hall on the 5th of November, will be a determination to take immediate and active measures for setting the wheels of the Engine in motion.

So much has been written on this subject already, and every fresh discussion has ended so favorably to the scheme, that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that we hope so laudable an example will not be lost upon the Members of our little community; whose interests cannot be less concerned in a quick communication with *dear* home, than those of our brethren in the Metropolis.

The following paragraph is republished from last Wednesday's Gazette, and we cordially join in expressing our satisfaction at the prospect of so great an improvement.

"Whilst the anxiety of the public, both in England and in India, has been directed to plans for facilitating the intercourse between the two countries through the medium of Steam Vessels, we are gratified to learn that the attention of the Bombay Government has been engaged in an object no less important but more easy of attainment, namely the improvement of the internal intercourse of India. A plan, we understand is now under experiment for mounting the Dawk, in the line of communication with Calcutta, to be conveyed at the rate of Eight miles an hour on the average. We are not aware of the existence of any difficulty to the success of the measure, and to its prosecution even during the Monsoon; and entertain no doubt that when the Riders shall have been trained to their duty, and the machine brought to its regular operation, that, between many of the stages, if not the whole, the Dawk may be conveyed at the rate of at least ten miles an hour; which taking the distance to be run at 1300 miles give only six days, as the period within which the correspondence can be carried on between the two Presidencies:—a facility of intercourse involving advantages of no ordinary consideration, equally of a political and commercial nature."

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 3 months sight 1s. | 8d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 6 months sight 1s. | 8½ per do.
On Calcutta per 30 days 103 Bom. per 100 Sicca Rs.
On Madras per ditto, 99½ do per 100 Mad. Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Major I. Kinnersley, Pay Master.
Captain D. Capon, 1st Gr. Regt.
Captain W. Gordon, 6th Regiment.
Major Whitehill, 2d | 5th Regiment.
Captain Scott, H. M. 4th Dragoons.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign F. A. Arnaud 2d | 11th Regt.
Captain W. D. Robertson.
Ensign H. A. Lawrence, 2d | 3d Regt.

Nautical & Chronicle
AND NAVAL

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS —October 28th Ship Orient, Capt. White from England 28th May.

Do. Ship Grenada, Captain Alexander Anderson, from London 27th April, Teneriffe 27th May, and Madras 10th Oct.

29th Ship Palmira, Captain John Lamb, from London 1st May, Madeira 7th June, and Cape of Good Hope 22d Aug.

Passengers per H. C. C. Ship Orient —from London: —Mrs. Clark Abel; Misses Jane Poole, S. Kennedy, E. Berney, Jane Adams, and E. D Adams; Messrs. W. O. Adams, Alexander Derriden, and Francis Derriden, returning to Bengal; Mr. Wm. Hawkins, free Mariner, and Mr. A. Shaw, Volunteer, Pilot service.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Thomas Brown, Esq. Civil Service; and Captain C. Beach, N. I.: Lieut. Col Byrd H M. 16th Foot and Mr. G. H. Cripps from England, and Lieut. J. J. Iredell Bombay N. I. from the Cape were landed at Galle on the 2d Oct.

Ensign E. T. Smith, H. M. 47th Foot, was missed from his Cabin, on the 7th inst and is supposed to have fallen overboard during the night.

Per Ship Palmira.—From London.—Mrs. Blagrave; Mrs Wilkinson; Mrs. Lamb; Misses E. McMurine; Blagrave, C. Blagrave, and Curtis; Lieut. Colonel McMorine, and Lieut. Marshall, Bengal Infantry; Mr. Blagrave, Civil Service; Reverend Mr. Wilkinson, Bengal Establishment; Messrs. Ainslie, Wood, and Kennedy, Free Merchants.

DEPARTURES —October 28th Ship Anna Robertson, Capt. W. Clark, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Deesa on the 10th of last Month of Putrid fever William Gibson, aged nine years, Son of the late Sergeant Major Gibson H. M, 17th Light Dragoons.

On the 15th ultimo Sergeant Major Kinsley 2d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 28 years of the same kind of fever.

At Camp on the Banks near Deesa on the 7th inst. of fever, Ensign Philip Parkhouse of the 2d battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry; a young Officer of great promise sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance, & particularly by the whole of his Brother Officers to whom his loss is a subject of the deepest regret.

At Poonah on the 15th instant, the Lady of Captain M. L. Gallwey of the 5th N. I., at the early age of 21

Alike distinguished for the meekness and the benevolence of her disposition, the warmth and sincerity of her heart, and the candour and frankness of her deportment, she was at once the affectionate daughter, the devoted wife and the generous friend. Her exalted piety, her unfeigned humility and unpretending purity of life gained her the respect and esteem of all who knew her, and many will deplore her loss. The untimely fate of one so young, thus doomed to perish in a distant land, far from a family by whom she was adored, cannot fail to excite the sympathy even of a stranger.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday evening, the 1st instant, the Lady of John Arathoon, Esq. of a Son.

At the Presidency, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, Mrs. Parr, the wife of William Parr, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 24th of October, at Mangalore, in the 25th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Wm Sheffield, Esq. of the Civil Service, Judge and Criminal Judge at that Station.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Dinapore, on the 21st Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Alfred Richards, Commanding 2d Bat. 23d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23d Oct. the Lady of F. Paschoud, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the Evening of the 26th Oct. Mrs. Joseph Leal, of a Son.

At Hazzaree Baug, on the 27th Oct. the lady of Capt. H. L. Playfair, of a daughter.

On the 30th Oct. the lady of Col. Edward, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, of a daughter.

At the Cape, the lady of W. T. Blair, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Kurnal, on the 9th Oct. Lieut. P. Middleton, of the 22d Regiment N. I.

At Chandernagore, on the 23d Oct. Carel Imbert, Esq. late resident of the Netherland possessions at Calcapore.

At Berhampore, on the 23d Oct. Capt. W. Read of His Majesty's 38th Foot.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 31, 1823.

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee

On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 35 to 36 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 8 to 10 ,,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. A. Robson, Treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank.

Mr. A. J. Drummond, Deputy Collector of Madras and Superintendent of the Custody and Issue of Stationary.

Contrary to our expections we have to announce the arrival in the Roads on the 6th instant of the Ship *Boyne*, Captain Lawson, from England.—She sailed from the Downs on the 17th June, and touched at Madeira, which she left on the 8th of July. It appears that the *Mexborough* sailed thence bound for this Port on the 7th July, the day previous to the *Boyne's* arrival there;—by her we have no accession of European Intelligence; she brought a few Post Office Packets.—The following is a list of her Passengers

Passengers per Boyne:—Captain Ward, J Latty; James Carnie, Surgeon; Eugene Finnerty, Assistant Surgeon.

[*Madras Gazette November 8th.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium* (Holiday)	25	0	*a*	35	8
Unremittable, *ditto*...	11	8	*a*	12	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3	0	per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange...	2	8	——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date, ...	4	0	——
Ditto 2 months certain...	3	8	——

BANK SHARES—Prem. 56 to 58 per Cent —Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.		SELL.
s. d. s. d.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1 10 *a* 1 10½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee.... 1 10½	*a* 1	11
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees..... 92	*	
	Madras ditto, 94 *a* to 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.....	*	

We understand H. M. Ship *Alligator*, Captain Alexander, C. B. will shortly leave the River for Bombay.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

We hear from Cawnpore, that the Commander-in-Chief has projected a very extensive tour for his and the next cold season; one, that a few years ago, would have, as the saying is "astonished the weak minds of the natives:" but some of its last stages are not yet determined on. On the 25th of October, he was to leave Cawnpore for Lucknow; stay there a week: then go to Futtygurh, Allygurh, Agra, Muttra; cross to Bareilly; cross to Meerut, Delhi, Hansi, Ludhiana, Kurnal, Hurdwar, (at the Fair in April,) and then into the hills by the Doon, and up to Sumlahoo; where he will pass the months of May and *June*: and return to pass the next three months at Ludhiana or Kurnal. He will then visit the western stations of Nusseerabad, Neemuch and Mhow; Asserguri and Nagpore; and perhaps, return homewards by crossing from Mhow to Bombay. We give this merely as the conversation of the *salons de Cawnpore*.

[*Calcut Jour. Nov.* 3,

The Shipping Report of Saturday announced the arrival of the *Good Success* from China and Singapore,—no date mentioned,

[*Ben. Hurk. Nov.* 8, 1823.

Yesterday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Pelmira*, J. Lamb, from London 1th May Madeira 7th June and the Cape 22d August; also the departure of the *Ceylon*, for Colombo, and the *Anna Robertson* for Bombay.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the *Ganges*, Capt. Cumberlege, from Spithead the 20th June, and the departure of the brig *Helen* for Coringa.

We heard a report, on Saturday, that disturbances had again taken place at China, and that the Cargoes of several of the Ships had not been landed. We are unable to vouch for its truth, but such is the well known tenaciousness of the Chinese that nothing can be more likely.

STEAM.

In compliance with the following requisition, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the Fifth day of November next, at ten o' Clock in the forenoon, for the purpose therein specified.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Sheriff*.
Calcutta, 29th October, 1823.

Calcutta, Oct. 24th 1823

To

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, &c. &. &.

SIR,

We the undersigned being desirous of promoting the General Discussion of the feasibility of establishing a communication with Great Britain, by means of Steam Navigation, request that you will convene a Meeting of the Public, at the Town Hall, for that purpose on the Fifth-day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

J. H Harington	Nath. Alexander,
J. Pattle,	Robt. McClintock,
C. Lushington,	C. R. Lindsay,
H Shakespear,	G. Mackulop,
J. Shakespear,	Alex. Colvin,
J. Paton,	D. Clark,
Holt Mackenzie,	Jas. Calder,
John Hayes,	J. Cullen,
Wm. Brace,	C. Blaney,
J. P. Larkins,	Thomas Allport,
R. Saunders,	W. B. Bayley,
Wm. Arrow,	W. Patrick,
J. Palmer,	Robt. Boon,
B. Roberts,	Saml. Ashmore,
G. J. Gordon,	J. Mellis,
G. Ballard,	

The interest we feel in the success of the projected Steam Navigation induces us again to notice it. We confidently hope, that a very full meeting will take place, on the 5th of November. The immediate matters which will be submitted for consideration will, we believe, be the expediency of forming a Company—the number of Shares on which the necessary capital shall be raised, and the nomination of a Committee of management to superintend the details.

The amount of Capital required, and the estimate of expenditure and receipts will also be laid before the Meeting.

Some time ago it was suggested that two Companies should be established, one here having the superintendence of the passage from Calcutta to Suez—and the other in London to regulate that between Egypt and England.

To this we think there are insuperable objections.

Besides that it leaves the passage across the isthmus unprovided for, it opens a door to confusion and embarrassment.

In the event, at any time, of a clashing of interests, the greatest inconvenience would ensue, independently of the dislike passengers would have to engage with two separate parties for one journey. It must be remembered also that although the advantages to be derived from the success of the measure are mutual, yet that they are so in very different degrees of proportion. With us the advantages will be universally felt by all classes and ranks—in England, but very partially; consequently it is not likely that Capitalists there would be induced to come forward. It is here and here alone that the whole matter should originate. An Agent in London is all that is required.

From the length of time the project has been before the Public, and the arguments that have been adduced in its favor, as well as the little that has been urged against it, we imagine few will go unprepared to give it their support, or require any thing further to convince them of the utility of the measure. Its feasibility in fact is alone the subject for discussion. We confess we wait very impatiently for the result; not that we have any doubt of the sanction of the meeting, but from the intense interest we feel for the success of the project.

[*John Bull Oct.* 21, 1823

First Calcutta Assembly.—Anguring from the brilliant manner in which the first Calcutta Assembly of the season passed off last night at the Town Hall, we anticipate for those that are yet to come the most cheering encouragement and patronage. The fashionables were wonderfully punctual. Many arrived at nine o'clock, and by half past nine the rooms were much crowded. At this time the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Lady Amherst, and the Hon'ble Miss Amherst, arrived at the portal. They were received by the Stewards, who, assisted by his Lordship's Staff, ushered the noble party into the Ball-room, while the Band of H. M. 13th Light Infantry played "God save the King." The Stewards led the noble party to the seats prepared for them in a splendid state pavilion at the Orchestra end of the room. His Lordship, the Lady Amherst and Miss Amherst then sat down beneath the canopy, as did Mrs. Heber by her Ladyship's side. We also observed Lady Macnaghten present.

The ball was then opened with a Country Dance by the Hon'ble Miss Amherst, who was led off by Mr. Barnett. Quadrille dancing was opened by Mrs. Trower. The attendance was numerous to a degree beyond our most sanguine expectations. Between the dances his Lordship walked about, conversing very affably with several individuals. Among his Lordship's party we observed Commodore Grant of H. M. Ship Liffey. Although the heat of the rooms became soon very oppressive, dancing was kept up with undiminished spirit until the hour of supper, which was twelve o'clock. His Lordship and family left the rooms a little before the announcement of supper. The supper and wines appeared to give general satisfaction, and dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up to a period for which we cannot vouch, not having been present so long.

It was a great relief to the company, that the rooms were not chalked. Punkahs were much missed in the supper room. Serving up shell fish to a large supper, we think a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. We are among those who wish that a standing supper could be provided in the side rooms, or one of the corridors above. Going down stairs to a formal supper in a marble hall, is attended with a certain going down of the animal spirits, highly inimical to the excitement of dancing; besides which many go away. Might not the Stewards induce Messrs Gunter and Co. to try the experiment? The more determined Bon Vivants might have their own supper below, in addition to the desultory tit bits they might have amused themselves with above.

Unless we knew that a pretty general wish existed for the adoption of this plan we should not be found advocating it.

India Gazette

The very horrid account of a Suttee, which we copy from the Bombay Courier will, we trust, form another step towards the abolition of this shocking and most unnatural practice. It is well known to be reprobated by very many of the superior Natives, and not to be a fundamental part of their religion, but to all intents and purposes an interpolation. We are among the last to recommend hasty and inconsiderate interference with inveterate prejudices, but we confess our blood curdles at the recital of such dreadful details as those to which we allude. We think it the duty of every Indian paper not to suffer a single instance of this abominable sacrifice to pass, without holding it up to the probation and detestation of the whole world. The continued expression of disgust and abhorrence would, we think, tend very much to weaken, what is, we believe, considered its main support, viz. the instigation and exertions of the Brahmins.

With respect to the unfortunate widows themselves, we know of no means more likely effectually to remove the unnatural desire than Education, and we here find an additional motive to recommend the Native female Schools.

[*John Bull, Nov.* 3.

We regret to inform our readers that the Government Yacht has been directed to proceed immediatly to Masulipatam to receive on board Sir Charles T. Metcalf Bart. Resident at Hyderabad who has been obliged to leave his Residency in consequence of severe indisposition. We presume the object of his coming to *Calcutta* is to obtain the best medical advice.

[*Ben. Hur. October* 31, 1823.

SLAVE TRADE IN BRITISH INDIA.

Our readers are of course aware, that the nefarious traffic in human beings, is equally forbidden by the letter and the spirit of British law, in every portion of the British dominions, be their geographical position what it may, whether in the frozen regions of the north, or the scorching climate of the torrid zone, wherever the British flag waves, this disgraceful commerce is made criminal by British law. What, then, will the humane and enlightened community of this magnificent capital of our eastern possessions say, when they are told that, with all its glittering spires of the temples of a pure religion,—with all its splendid palaces, bespeaking the taste and refinement and the riches of their inhabitants,—with all its colleges and schools, and societies to promote the propagation of knowledge, civil and religious;—what will they say when they learn, that, amidst all these signs of veneration for Christianity, the philanthropy, the greatness, and the refinement, of Britons and British subjects in a British capital, it is disgraced by witnessing the lowest degradation of the human species?—that this great capital is, in short, at once the depot of the commerce and riches of the east, and the mart in which the manacled African is sold, like the beast of the field to the highest bidder. What may be said to this by the enlightened community we address, we need not anticipate. It is our duty to announce to them the disgraceful fact. We are informed, that 150 eunuchs have been landed from the Arab ships this season, to be sold as slaves in the capital of British India! It is known, too, that these ships are in the habit of carrying away the Natives of this country,—principally females, and disposing of them in Arabia, in barter for African slaves for the Calcutta market!! Can it be possible that such degrading, such wicked scenes are passing around us, and that the actors are suffered to escape unnoticed and unpunished? We fear the fact is too true; but we hope, that the publicity thus given to it, will lead to the prevention of such gross violations of law and humanity in future.—We can conceive the difficulty of detection in these cases; but let all those who are aware of the illicit practices of these followers of Mahomet, remember, that they are imperiously called on as Christians and as British subjects in particular, to bring to punishment, these violators of law and humanity. Nature shudders at the thought of the barbarities practiced by these abusers of God's noblest creature, who are led by an accursed thirst of gold to brutalize the human species; only one fact shall suffice to show, the savage and murderous barbarity, resorted to by the wretches engaged in a traffic so revolting to humanity. A gentleman has informed us, that of 200 African boys emasculated at Judda, only 10 survived the cruel operation. After such a statement, it would be to suppose our fellow subjects totally destitute of all the best feelings of our nature, to doubt that every exertion will be made by such of them as can in any way aid, in putting down a traffic so inhuman and abominable; and in preventing the capital of British India from being disgraced by it!

[*Cal. Jour. No.* 1,

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Zeno bio Maria de Florenca, Bishop of Thermien, and Vicar Apostolic of Thibet, whose arrival at this place from Rio de Janeiro, we noticed in the Journal of the 10th instant, left Calcutta, about half past four a. m. on Saturday last, for Chandernagore, where, we understand, he is to remain for about a month, when he will proceed on his mission to Sibet. He intends visiting the Catholic Churches at Patna, Bettiah, and Agra. The Bishop was accompanied by the Reverend Cazimiro da Pontremoli, an Italian Priest attached to the Tibet Mission lately arrived at this place from Cairo, by way of the Red Sea, in a Turkish vessel. We quote the following paragraph, relating to the Tibet mission, from the Monthly Magazine for June 1823:

"If credit be due to the Roman journal; entitled Diario Romano, the Queen of Tibet has requested of the Pope eighty missionaries of the College de Propaganda Fide, to introduce Christianity, and for the conversion of her subjects. Five capuchins have already set out for that country. An Italian of Brescia has been instrumental in the queen's conversion: he now acts as her prime minister."

It is rumoured, that the Bishop will permanently reside either at Tibet, or in the dominions of

(Continued in the Suppliment.)

...TORS, by SHREE...USTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, No. 1, Church Gate Street,
...ES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
...thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Ord...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1823.

(Continued in the last Page.)

her highness the Begum Sumroo; as he is to preside over the mission from the *Propanganda Fide* at Rome, or as it is commonly called the *Italian Mission* in Hindustan. It would be well, if the Bishop would take our north-eastern frontier in his route to Tibet, and visit the very numerous Catholic Christians who are to be found from Goalpara to Joghigopa, in a most wretched condition; particularly in every thing connected with Christian instruction and the ordinances of religion. We believe the *Italian Mission* have not yet completely recovered from the distress into which it was plunged, in consequence of the blow struck by Buonaparte at Rome, and the capture of the venerable head of the Church. The stated pecuniary remittances from Rome have not been renewed to this day, since that period; and but few Missionaries have yet been sent out, to supply the places of those who have departed this life to render an account of their ministry, and of those whose hands have been enfeebled by age in the service of the Altar. Owing to the circumstance we have noticed, we learn that the Christians on our frontiers, have not had a pastor among them, during the low state of the Mission.

The very reverend Doctor Jacobus,—an Armenian by birth but a dignitary of the Catholic Church,—has recently arrived from Rome in this city.

[*Cal. Journ.* 28 *Oct.*

Nusserabad, 12*th October*, 1823.

"*Humeergur*, a fortified town in Meywaur is to be attacked; the force is to consist of part of this and of the Neemutch detachment and is to be commanded by Colonel Lumley. The 1st Battalion 25th Regiment under the command of Captain Wilkie, the whole of the Artillery in charge of the Battering Train, march to their destination on the 17th Instant. Colonel Lumley with his Quota marches from Neemutch on the same day: the place is strong but resistance is not expected. There are several other places to be reduced in the Oudeepore state—the Rajtpoots are getting frisky—Brigadier Knox is again laid up with the gout—Sir David Ochterlony is well and hearty, he proceeds to Delhi to meet the Commander in Chief."

[*Feng. Hurk. Oct.* 30, 1823.

FRAUD.—We have ascertained the particulars of a case of fraud, attended with somewhat peculiar circumstances To the active and able Magistrate who sifted the affair and secured the offenders, the greatest credit is due for the happy presence of mind which made him hit upon a successful expedient to excite one of the offenders to a confession, which led to the recovery of the property stolen.

The details of the case are these. Captain Rodgers, of the Madras Army, having arrived in the River, reduced to the utmost extremity by long sickness, his friend Mr. Paton (the Magistrate) on the 21st ultimo, sent a boat with supplies to meet him, under the charge of *Modar Bux*, who was instructed to bring up the sick gentleman with as little delay as possible to Mr. Paton's mansion in town.—This *Modar Bux*, it must be remembered, was a confidential servant of Mr. Paton's for several years. On the evening of the 22d September, poor Captain Rodgers died. On the evening of the 23d, *Modar Bux* returned to town, accompanied by the deceased's two Madras servants. *Modar Bux* then stated that Captain Rodgers had expired on the evening of the 21st off Fultah, and in the act of writing a letter. The property of the deceased, he added, was on board the boats. He then delivered the keys (which he said had been entrusted to him for the purpose) to Mr. Paton. After performing the last melancholy duties to the remains of his deceased friend, Mr. Paton opened his writing desk in the presence of his two friends, Mr. J. Mackenzie and Mr. K. Mackenzie. They found in the writing desk the paper, which Modar Bux had alluded to as being in the hands of Captain Rodgers at the moment of his death. It was a codicil to his will, in which with the characteristic kindness he had bequeathed to each of his servants the sum of one hundred and fifty rupees, for their unwearied attentions to him during his illness. The purport of this document was made known to the Madras men, but Mr. Paton stated at the same time, that, as the Will was in the possession of Lieut. Robertson at Vizagapatam, he could not pay any bequests until he had the sanction of Mr. Robertson's authority for so doing. He requested of them, therefore, to wait until he should receive a reply from that gentleman to his letter, containing the intelligence of his friend's death, &c. Two or three days afterwards the Madras servants, with apparently great anxiety of manner, came to Mr. Paton, complaining that the climate disagreed with them. The further confessed that they had more supernatural cause for their uneasiness, as the apparition of their deceased master had appeared to them in the night. The last declaration they for several mornings repeated, stating that they were nightly haunted by the apparition of their dead master. They even said that he spoke. The apparition, they reported was wont to stand at their bed side, and in a mild voice to give orders, and make requests, such as "bring me water,—"give me my clothes,"—rise, get up," &c.

About nine days ago, Modar Bux presented himself before his master Mr. Paton, saying that he had been married about five years ago to a young girl at Cawnpore, and that she and his friends were repeatedly writing him to pay them a visit. He accordingly begged of Mr. Paton to give him his discharge that he might return home. This the latter, making allowances for the pressing urgency of the man's domestic circumstances, readily granted, giving him at the same time a certificate of good conduct while in his service.

On the 21st instant, Mr. Paton received a reply from Lieut. Robertson, stating that in addition to the sums and property contained in the inventory of Capt. Rodgers's effects, there was a sum of nine hundred rupees in gold not accounted for, and which there was little doubt the deceased's servants had embezzled. This information, connected with the story of the apparition, immediately struck Mr. Paton with the idea of foul play on the part of the Madras men. He accordingly sent a message, requesting to speak with them; only one of them could be found at the moment. The man very readily, and suspecting nothing, came to My. Paton, who spoke to him very courteously. By the way, observed Mr. P., I have discovered the cause of the indisposition you complain of, as well as the reason of your being disturbed by the apparition of your deceased master. The man listened with intense interest. Continued Mr. Paton, —I also have been similarly disturbed, *for your dead master's apparition came to me last night!* The fear of the man was now apparent in his countenance. Yes, continued Mr. Paton, the apparition came to me, and said that he would haunt you and your fellow servant for ever, *unless you restored the nine hundred rupees in gold of which you robbed him*! Extremely terrified with what he heard, and agitated by the conviction that he stood in the presence of an enchanter, the poor man entreated forgiveness, and said that he would *confess all*, and recover the stolen property. He accordingly made an instant and true confession to this effect. That their master had ever to himself and his fellow servant been such a kind masaers, that they never would have dreamed of defrauding him had they not been tempted by Modar Bux! After Captain Rodgers's death, Mr. Modar Bux, it seems, enquired if there was any loose cash. The Madrassees replied, that there was a bag containing nine hundred Rupees in gold This, Modar Bux immediately took charge of, bargaining that the prize should be divided between all three at the first convenient opportunity Mr. Paton acting upon the involuntary confession so adroitly elicited from the Madras man, issued immediate orders for the apprehension of the other Madrassee, and the uxorious gentleman Mr. Modar Bux. Suffice it that all three are in jail here for the offence, and that the whole of the stolen property has been recovered, excepting about fifty Rupees, which Mr. Modar Bux had found means of expending before he was seized and seized in the nick of time too, just as he was about to take a long trip, like a kind, attentive, and dutiful husband, as he appears to be. He seems an accomplished rogue this Modar Bux; for he had designed to bilk his two more simple Madras coadjutors out of their share of the booty—and, supposing that they durst not complain, he plumply told them they should not share with him the golden prize. They however threatened to peach, and on the very day in which the *confession* was made, the division bargained for, had, we believe, taken place.

Several reflexions naturally arise out of this case. Among the most obvious is the lamentable want of innate principle which appears too prevalent in this country. After an acquaintanceship of a few hours, a domestic of respectable character boldly proposes to men whom he had never seen till then, to rob a kind and beneficent master. They with very little (if any) hesitation, and forgetting the ties of gratitude, yield to the temptation of a designing villain. This could hardly have happened any where else. In other parts of the world a person would pause, and consider and reconsider, and sound, and hint, before making a proposal so grossly dishonest to men who were perfect strangers to him, and of whose concurrence in such a plot he could not be sure. Here, however, the man acted upon *experience*—upon his knowledge of human nature around him.

[*India Gaz. October* 28*th.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARMY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS &c. IN JUNE 1823.

3 Dr. Grs.	Bt. Maj. Storey, Major by purch. vice Martin prom	12 June	1823
	Lt. Mecham from h p. 19 Drs., Lt. vice Willey exch rec. diff	19	ditto
	Lt. Mercer, Captain by purch.	12	ditto
	Cor. Burnaby Lieut. by purch.		ditto
	—Chalmers from h. p. 19 foot, Cor. by purch. ..		ditto
7	Ens. Lawrence from h. p. 55 Foot Paym., Perry return. to h. p of 25 Drs.	19	ditto
8	Cor. Robinson Lieut. by purch. vice Young ret.	5	ditto
	S. Pole, Cor by purch ..		ditto
9	Lt. Greenwood, Capt by purch. vice Lord G. Lennox prom. Cape Corps...		ditto
	Cor. Musgrave, Lieut by purch.		ditto
	R. T. Shawe, Cor. by purch....		ditto
10	Cor. Wood, Lieut. by purch. vice Earl of Wiltshire 35 foot	12	ditto
	E. B. Beaumont, Cor. by purch, ...		ditto
13	Capt. Bowers, Maj. by purch. vice Macalester ret.	5	ditto
	Lt. Tomlinson Capt. by purch. ..		ditto
	Corn. Nash Lieut. by purch.		ditto
	—— Evered, from h p. 12 Drs. Cor by purch. vice St. John prom. Cape Corps.		ditto
	J. G. Ogilvie, Cor. by purch vice Nash.		ditto
3 Foot Grs.	Ens. & Lt. Montagu, Lt. & Capt. by purch. vice Bt. Maj. Hesketh ret.	12	ditto
	Ens. Clayton late of 36 foot, Ens. & Lt. by purch. vice Montagu prom ..	19	ditto
12 Regt. Foot	Lt. Cruise, Capt. by purch vice Bertridge ret.		ditto
	Ens. Borthwick, Lieut.		ditto
	Edgar Bayly, Ensign. ..		ditto
27	Ens. Mitchell from 57 foot, vice Wallace h. p. 22 Drs.		ditto
30	Lt. Gen. Montgomerie from 74 foot, Col vice Gen. Manners, dead ..	13	ditto
35	Lt J. Earl of Wiltshire from 10 Drs., Capt. by purch. vice Bt. Maj. Edgeworth ret.	12	ditto
49	Ens. Hill from 52 foot, Lt. by purch. vice Maxwell prom.		ditto
	Lt. Col. Daniell Insp. F. O. of Rec. dist. vice Lt. Col Brereton, exch.	19	ditto
51	W. Gordon, Ens. by purch	12	ditto
52	Ens. Baldwin from h. p. 90 foot, Ens. by purch. vice Hill 49 foot		ditto
55	Lt. Goodall Adj. vice Mackay resigned Adjcy. only		ditto
57	Cor. Lord A. Conyngham from h p. 22 Drs., Ens. vice Mitchell 27 foot		ditto
61	Bt. Maj. Annesley, Maj. by purch. vice Fane prom.		ditto
66	Capt. Hamill from 2 W. I. Rt, Capt. vice L' Estrange, exch.	19	ditto
74	Lt. Gen. Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. & G. C. H., Col. vice Lt. Gen. Montgomerie 30 foot ..	13	ditto
75	Lt Marshall, from h. p. 7 foot Lt. vice Rowe, exch. rec. diff.	19	ditto
77	2d Lt. Kellett, from Rifle Brig., Ens. vice Ramsden exch....		ditto
91	Paym. Heartzoak, from h. p. 2 vet. Bn. Paym. vice Fairfowl dead.	12	ditto
Rifle Brigd.	Ens. Ramsden, from 77 foot, 2d Lt. vice Kellett exch....	19	ditto
1st W. I. R.	Lt. Robison from 8 Drs., Captain. by purch. vice Brooke prom in Cape Corps.. ....)		ditto
2d	Capt. L'Estrange from 66 foot vice Hamilton exch.		ditto

UNATTACHED.

Maj. Lord G. Lennox, prom. Cape Corps, Lieut Col. of Inf. by purch. vice Col. Francklin ret. | | ditto

Maj. Fane from 61 foot, Lt. Col. of Inf by purch. vice Col. Griffiths of R. Art ret.... .... .. | | ditto

Maj. Oakes from 1 Life Grds., Lt. Col. of Inf. by purch. vice Lieut. Col. Buckner of R. Art. ret. | | ditto

Maj. Martin, from 3 Dr. Grs., Lt. Col. of Inf. by purch. vice Maj. Gen. Lord Muskerry of 38 foot ret.... .... | | ditto

Lt. Lord Fra. Conyngbame from 17 Drs. Capt, by purch. vice Maj. Hon. Rob. Gardner R. Art. | | ditto

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Surg Finlayson, from 8 Drs Supern. Asst. Surg. in East Indies vice Campbell 30 foot.. .. | 19 | ditto

James Young, Hospital Assist. to the Forces vice Donaldson, dead ..... | | ditto

EXCHANGES.

Lt Smith from 4 Light Drgs. with Sir K. A. Jackson Bart. 14 Drs.. | | |

Capt. Place from 65 foot with Capt. Cane, half pay 2 Gar. Bn. .. .. | | |

BRITISH TRAVELLER, JULY 15.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. JULY 14.

SINECURES.

Earl Grosvenor wished to know what was the intention of the noble Earl opposite with respect to the Clerk of Parliament for Ireland.

The Earl of Liverpool could only repeat what he had stated before, that whenever the life interest in that office expired, it should not be filled up without the subject being brought to Parliament.

Lord Holland presented a petition from Inverness in favour of the Scotch Jury Bill, which was rejected last week by their Lordships. Laid on the table

CITY OF LIMERICK.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Limerick Regulation Bill having been read.

Lord Clare entered into a history of the measure, which had been deemed necessary, after ample investigation in 1762, and was still more so at present. He called upon their Lordships to pass it, if they did not wish the people of Ireland to think that nothing would be done for their relief.

The Lord Chancellor said, that his greatest ground of difficulty with respect to this bill was that, if it passed, he did know where parliamentary interposition was to stop. If it were asserted that Courts of Justice could not settle matters of that kind, then every corporation in the country might apply to Parliament to remodel its constitution, even when abuses did not exist. The noble and learned Earl then objected to several clauses, and apologized for not having noticed them at an earlier stage. He did not intend, however, to oppose the bill; but protested against its being turned into a precedent for similar applications and measures.

Lord Redesdale also objected to the bill as forming a dangerous precedent, and reducing the Mayor and Corporation of Limerick to mere nullities.

The Marquis of Lansdown defended the bill, and urged the necessity of interference on the part of Parliament, which, he held documents in his hand to prove, was not a novel case, but had abundance of precedents.

Earl Manvers also expressed his intention to to vote in favor of the bill.

The question was then put and agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

IRISH TITHES COMPOSITION.

The Earl of Liverpool moved that the Report of the Irish Tithes Composition Bill be received and agreed to.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved that the clause respecting the owners of agistment lands be left out, on the ground that it rendered them the only objects of compulsion.

The Earl of Westmoreland defended the clause.

The Earl of Liverpool stated, that it would place the owners of agistment lands in a more favourable situation than that in which they now stood. They were at present exempted from the payment of tithes only as long as they did not mow or break up their lands; whereas if the clause should pass, on paying a moderate compensation they would be at liberty to give their lands any kind of culture which might be most productive and advantageous.

After a few words from Earls Rosslyn and Blessington.

Earl Belmore objected to the oath imposed by the bill on the commissioners, as binding them on their conscience, in all cases, to raise the revenue of the Church of Ireland one fifth.

The Earl of Liverpool contended that the oath only gave a discretionary power to the commissioners, and that that power did not extend beyond adding one fifth to the tithes in cases where, on an average of seven years, and through the operation of particular causes, any clergyman should be found to have received less than other clergymen in his part of the country.

The Earl of Blessington explained.

Lord Maryborough and the Earl of Belmore explained.

The Bishop of Down said that the Clergy were ready to make great sacrifices of their property for the sake of peace; but if the measure had not been considerably softened he should have thought it objectionable. He had been intrusted with a petition from a very large body of the Clergy against the compulsory clause. As the measure was now modified, he hoped to see it productive of great benefits, and that it would ameliorate the condition of the people.

Earl Darnley said that he rather hoped his noble Friend would not press his opposition, for although the measure was imperfect in this respect as well as in many others, yet he hailed it as the first attempt—whether good or bad it was an attempt—to relieve the people of Ireland from the evils of the existing system.

Lord Clifden expressed himself in favour of a complete commutation of tithes. There would, he was convinced, be no peace for Ireland until tithes were removed altogether.

The Bishop of Derry and Lord Clifden explained.

The Marquis of Lansdown withdrew his amendment, and the report, with the original amendments, was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

CHURCHES IN IRELAND

On the motion for the third reading of the Irish Churches bill.

The Earl of Liverpool addressed their Lordships in support of the measure, observing, at the same time, that he did not mean, on this occasion, to go into any statement of the general condition of churches in Ireland. This was a measure of relief; and their Lordships would observe the beneficial effect of the latter portion of the bill; which was to reduce, in future, the parochial rates necessary for the purposes of repairing these edifices from 6*l.* to 4*l.* per cent—an alteration of the existing law which could not fail to prove a great relief to parishes.

Lord Holland protested that this was the most extraordinary bill in its shape, the most extraordinary in its history, and, as he thought he [illegible] to show their Lordships, the [illegible]ry in its provisions that they [illegible]ut neither its shape, nor history, [illegible]re more extraordinary than its [illegible]le Earl was pleased to call this [illegible] but if their Lordships should be [illegible] (Lord Holland) hoped to satisfy [illegible] this bill of relief was intended to [illegible] a considerable number of Roman Catholic subjects pay for that which at present they were not called on by law to contribute for, the house would perhaps demonstrate its disinclination to countenance such a remedial measure. After all that they had heard about the state of the Protestant church in Ireland, and the comparative numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics in that country, he could not help thinking that it was the most whimsical plan of relief he ever heard of, to require the Roman Catholic majority to pay for the churches of the small Protestant community. For aught he knew, the measure might have some foundation in justice, or expediency, or propriety; but to use a vulgar, and, he believed, unjust imputation, to illustrate what he meant, the way of laying it was certainly very Irish.—(A laugh.)—Now it was a maxim among their Lordships, that when a bill came before them with a great variety of preambles, it presented itself in a very suspicious shape. During the period in which he had sat in that house, he had seen some bills with two, three, and even as many as four preambles, but how many in the name of wonder, did this Lordships suppose that this bill boasted? Absolutely no less than eight.—(A laugh.) Well this great non-descript reptile with its eight legs, having crawled on as far as a third reading in that house, was just upon the point of flying out into an act of Parliament, when the noble Marquis (of Lansdown), who was somewhat of a natural philosopher in the history of these reptiles (Laughter), detected, and prevented it. Yet even on that occasion, did any one of their Lordships know what matter this bill contained? No, he doubted whether the noble Earl himself was aware of its provisions, relating as they were to the greatest, the most delicate, and the most ticklish principles of legislation on the most delicate and most ticklish subjects known to our constitution.—(Hear.) Of these eight acts of Parliament—for such, in effect, the various clauses were—he (Lord Holland) would as briefly as possible state the nature: and seeing that here were eight preambles, he thought their Lordships would not refuse to indulge him with eight sentences about them.—(A laugh.) One of this had, indeed, the beneficial operation of reducing the parochial rate from 6*l.* to 1*l.* per cent.; but this pleasing draught was mixed up with some bitter ingredients indeed. The first thing which the bill proposed to do, for example, was—to take away the power of relief and forbearance, which, under the present law, it was in the breast of the Irish judges to exercise; for here it was expressly stated "that justices should not forbear to give judgment in cases where parties might have been proceeded against for non-payment of rates, unless such parties should have previously gone into the Ecclesiastical Courts." This was effectually to do away with any power of affording relief to them. The next part of the bill related to the giving notices in church. The noble Earl had said, it had been found that notices given in the parish churches in Ireland were as good as no notices at all. And why so? Why, their Lordships should be told—it was because there were no Protestants in those churches to hear the notices. A noble Friend of his (Lord Holland's) had put into his hand a letter, which was received by a clergyman in the south of Ireland, and might serve to show what was the proportion in that part of the country of Protestants; and as his noble Friend (the Duke of Leicester) permitted him, he would read it to the house.—"Dear, sir, she is unwell; therefore you need not come to-day." Now, who was intended, could their Lordships possibly imagine, by "she?" The ancient "mother church?—(A laugh.)—No, but the mother of the sexton.—(Laughter.)—So that their Lordships would conclude from this, that the sexton was the only person who usually represented this congregation. There was another circumstance about the bill which appeared very whimsical, and calculated to generate a good deal of suspicion. Whoever, by the by, had drawn out this bill, knew very well what he was about; and carelessness or oversight was the last thing in the world that he (Lord Holland) would impute to him. As far as he could understand it, there was a vast deal more meant than met the eye or ear. It provided that all persons paying rates of the nature therein described and to which a former clause had subjected Roman Catholics, should be admitted to vote in vestry, and to all the rights consequent to the payment of such rates. But then followed the act of relief—as the noble Earl had ventured to call it—in the next clause, providing and declaring that no person should be permitted to vote at such vestries who was at present, under the laws of the country, disqualified from so doing. It was clear that Roman Catholics were included in this disqualification.—(Hear, hear.) So that this measure, after expressing a hypocritical inclination to extend certain privileges to them, as compensation for the burdens to be imposed on them in this unsuspected and underhanded way, pronounced them not entitled to those very privileges. The noble Lord concluded by moving as an amendment, that this bill be read a third time this day three weeks.

The Bishop of Down supported the bill.

Lord Clifden said that the bill would be cruel in its operation, as it would compel those to pay who had no right to do so. The noble Earl had been erroneously informed if he supposed that churches would gather flocks.

The Earl of Liverpool contended that the measure would produce relief from the provisions of the existing laws.

Lord Holland made a few remarks in reply.

The Bishop of Down briefly explained.

Earl Darnley was willing to allow that every parish with a Protestant population ought to have a church. But he held it to be equally the duty of their Lordships to find places of worship for the Catholic population. He also thought that a measure of so much importance ought to receive more of their Lordships' attention than could now be given to it, and he should therefore support the amendment of his noble Friend.

The amendment was then put and negatived without a division, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The other bills were advanced a stage.—Adjourned.

THE COURIER.—JULY, 14.

At a late hour this morning we received the following important document. Its great length precludes us to day from doing more than merely to lay it before our readers, with the single observation that it will be found a temperate and lucid exposition of the policy resolved upon at Verona with regard to the Spanish Revolution:—

"ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 12.

"The occupation of the Capital of Spain by the French troops, and the restoration of order there seem to fix the point on which we may prove to demonstration the correctness of the resolutions taken by the Sovereigns at Verona. What an extensive yet simple field for the unprejudiced observer, who seeks only pure truth! Great objects have already been attained; others will be so shortly. Serious apprehensions are removed, and are succeeded by the well grounded hope, that the tranquility so much desired will be attained.

"The judicious and unprejudiced observer could not well avoid, in the course of last year, seeing two causes of alarm, which must be removed unless Europe was to be replunged in all the horrors of revolutionary war, and all the fruits to be lost, which the present wishes and exertions for the happiness of nations had produced and cherished during the last eight years. These two objects were the state of the Western Peninsula and that of France. The latter was, doubtless, the most important to Europe, and therefore merited the most mature consideration.

What was France in 1822? A volcano over which we walked with trembling?. What was to be feared from France; That some accumulation of infernal ingredients would cause the volcano to burst, and that the all-consuming lava would issue in a torrent like that of 1790 The inevitable consequence would have been, new wars, the duration and the issue of which it was impossible to foresee. Nay, the Peninsula might have joined revolutionary France, and thus the East of Europe have been engaged in a contest with the west, which would probably have made Germany the theatre of desolation and bloodshed. If unprejudiced individuals could not avoid feeling such apprehensions in 1822, how much more must they have engaged the Cabinets, which desired nothing so much as the preservation of tranquility, to which all their endeavours were directed.

"Daily experience shewed that the elements of revolution were spread in France, not only among the citizens, but even in the Army, which should be the true support of the Throne, and the security of the French nation. The mild Sovereign of France was compelled to adopt rigorous measures, and saw with regret that his unceasing efforts to make his children happy had not the success which they certainly would have had on other nations Hostile winds brought from the west, principles and maxims, which only served to kindle the fire on this side of the Pyrenees. They even possessed the minds of persons who were called in the great Council of France, to co-operate in its real happiness. In fine they threatened to destroy the fruits, which the King of France was incessantly labouring to mature.

"Such a state of things, which, in its possible consequences, affected all Europe, could not be disregarded by the Sovereigns and least of all could they escape the penetrating eye of our Emperor who is so devoted to peace. The great question, how this state of things was to be remedied must of course be discussed at Verona, and it deserved the whole attention of the assembled Sovereigns.

"Proceeding on the fundamental principle of the Holy Alliance, to uphold with a strong hand the restored order of things & the happiness of nations, the whole Diplomatic Assembly at Verona, clearly saw that it was high time to stop the sources, which threatened from the west of Europe to deluge the world with new sufferings.—Only the means of attaining this important object were to be considered.

"We of course are not going to recapitulate the proceedings of the Congress, but we may now admire the profound views and the elevation of mind that were necessary to reach the goal where we now are. In a few words, the problem was, to make use of a nation not yet tranquillised, to bring back another nation, and with that all Europe to a fully consolidated repose.

"The foundation of the proceedings adopted was a just view of the history and character of the French nation, which in the noble occupations of war had developed national activity, and always forgot the discords which, spread by the evil-minded, threatened to destroy the national prosperity. The history of the last six months proves the correctness of his estimate of the French character, and the wisdom of the measures adopted. France, since the march of its army, has, as was foreseen, returned to a state of tranquility in which a high spirited people is flattered at seeing its victorious standards wave in the territory of a foreign and heroic nation. The nation which thought itself humbled, finds itself again raised to the rank of an independent nation, able to perform great deeds by its own exertions It sees the name of its future King, carolled in the list of Generals, who will defend his own kingdom from attack. It sees a brave nation retire before its armies, and the majority of that nation come to meet them with wreathes of victory. No more was necessary to attain the second great object mentioned in the beginning of these remarks.

"Let us now turn our eyes to the Peninsula.

"As long as the great truth is acknowledged that consistency is especially necessary in every government, statesmen and future historians will call the resolution of the Sovereigns to put an end to the disorders in Spain, a wise one. Would not the Governments of Europe have been guilty of the grossest inconsistency and contradiction to all the Conventions and Resolutions since 1815, if they had suffered the contrary to subsist in some parts of Europe?

"If the fire of Revolution is to be quenched, it cannot be suffered to glimmer under light ashes, which the slightest breach may carry away.

"There have been persons who have found something great in the Revolution in the Peninsula, because it had not degenerated into the horrors which distinguished that of France. But must we wait for the very worst before we find any thing to disapprove? Were not the civil wars in Spain and Portugal sufficient to make us detest the Revolutions which produced and supported them? A people cannot be called happy unless every individual citizen, by his own fire-side, can look without apprehension to the coming day. Did such a state of things exist in the Peninsula before the French army entered it? Was not the blood of the citizens shed by each other's hands? Was not the majority subject to the oppression of a party, which dispised all principles? Has not the French army been received as a delivering angel?

"The advocates of the re-action beyond the Pyrenees, generally have the word Inquisition in their mouths, the re-establishment of which after the Restoration, they pretend to have been the true cause of the revolution. But this is a great error It is an acknowledged fact, that after the expulsion of the French, the re-establishment of that tribunal which they had abolished, was considered by the whole Spanish nation as one of the main pillars of the Spanish Monarchy. Would not a thousand voices have been raised against it on the King's return, had not the principles imbibed by the Spaniards, from their infancy made them look on it as necessary? Would not the Clergy who were always considered as a branch of the Inquisition, and who, doubtless, contributed to its re-establishment, have been the subject of incessant persecution if the nation had thought otherwise?—No person, unless actually weak in mind, will consider this as a defence of the inquisition and its frequent cruelties The light of reason is too strong in our times to call things good which it cannot approve. The effects of the Christian Sovereigns are too evident to make us waste a word to shew, that they cannot be inclined to protect the Spanish inquisition in particular, as it formerly exercised its functions. We mean only to shew how the Spaniards in general thought before the 1st of January, 1820, and prove that the insurrection in the island of Leon is by no means to be attributed to the existence of the Inquisition. But it may be replied, in this case, Spain may be long deprived of the light of knowledge which other States enjoy, and this leads us to the important principle (disputed by many mistaken persons) that great political changes ought in reason to proceed from the legitimate Government. He who will determine any thing great and comprehensive, must have a view of the whole, which cannot be acquired but by extensive knowledge of the various interests of the State, and by long practice. Are there not thousands of difficulties, when all the inhabitants of a single town are to make resolutions relative to the whole society, and to essential changes in the Constitution. Must not these difficulties be far greater in a large Empire? And how can an individual, a military character for instance even with the best intention, execute such complicated undertakings without falling into a thousand errors at every step.

"If this could not be proved by the history of our own time some philosophical hypotheses against it might be listened to; but the events in Naples, Piedmont and Spain, should put theorists to silence. Great Political changes were suddenly introduced, they originated in a heated imagination, owed there apparent progress to the inflamed zeal of some officers of considerable rank, while hired deluded journalists threw a lustre over those enterprises. We should have thought the three nations would have sacrificed property and life for the new order of things but when the hour of trial came, the whole edifice sunk into nothing. Why did it fall? Because the majority of the three nations was convinced that the old order of things was better than the new.

"Lord Liverpool has blamed Ferdinand for not having fulfilled the promises respecting the organization of the State which was made in 1814. But we apprehend that his Lordship did not weigh the difficulty of introducing into a country like Spain new and extensive changes, after it had just been making every sacrifice for its old institutions. The mention of Lord Liverpool leads us to the apparently important point of the difference in the opinions of this Minister and his Colleagues, and that of the other Ministers at Verona respecting the affairs of the Peninsula.

"The main point is, does such a difference of opinions respecting the cause of the war really exist? We think not. Even the papers laid before Parliament show that England must be as hostile to revolutionary movements in Europe as other States; and they prove that the British Ministers consider the political changes in the Peninsula as opposed to the existing European system. Would they else have so earnestly advised modifications in the constitution of Madrid.

"But the Congress of Verona never asked any thing more than modifications and an assimilation of the Spanish Constitution with those of other State. But all representations made to the Spanish Government were fruitless. The King, who, at the beginning of the revolution, had decidedly expressed himself against it, became from the day that he was deprived of the Council chosen by himself, a passive instrument of the party in power, a prisoner without any influence in the Government.

"His present Ministers and the Cortes rejected with pride and even with contempt every proposal for conciliation. The Sovereigns who had already shewn in the cases of Naples and Piedmont, their firm adherence to the system they had adopted for the welfare of their nations could not hesitate in the case of Spain, especially as civil war had already broken out in that kingdom. France was here the most interested as Austria had been in the affair of Naples, and the duty of interference was so evident, that the Allied Sovereigns not only approved of the interference of France in the affairs of Spain but even invited the King of France to employ it.

"The only difference with the English Cabinet was about the mode of interference. It merely objected to the entrance of French troops into Spain: this was all. Had it had a positive interest to prevent this armed interference, it would in the consciousness of its own power and influence have used other language.—England did not fear any thing from the war, but from its possible consequences: it apprehended that the new policy which disinterestedly seeks the repose of Europe, might degenerate into the old policy where interest predominated—it feared nothing else. This was the sole ground on which England refused its assent to the war—for, in the principles which led to the war, it agreed with the other powers. Whether the moderation and wisdom of the Allied Sovereigns gave any reasons for such apprehensions, time will shew, unless it is shewn already, as we affirm to be the case. From the war between France and Spain no other wars will arise.

"We have been told that the English nation, full of enthusiasm for the Spanish Liberals, is ready to take up arms for them. In this as in other points, we have not been told the truth. With what order has the Parliament approved the neutrality resolved on by Ministers? How decidedly was the motion to repeal the Foreign Enlistment Bill rejected, a motion that was evidently favourable to the Spaniards. We must leave it to the public to judge of the correctness of our observations; but we think the calm observer, who remembers what his country and himself have suffered, and appreciates the peace they now enjoy, will acknowledge that the resolutions taken at Vienna intended the real happeness of him and his fellow-citizens. Russia will always look back with pride on this period of her history, and on her great Monarch, who disinterestedly employs his vast power in securing the peace and tranquility of the whole world."

The celebrated Marshal Soult, his son, and suite arrived at the Talbot Inn Shrewsbury, on Monday evening; and next morning proceeded on their road to Dublin.

The Persian Minister and suite, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel D'Arcy of the Royal Artillery, Mr. Percy and Mr. Armstrong, arrived at the Falcon Inn Gravesend on Tuesday evening where they partook of a farewell dinner. On Wednesday morning the party repaired on board a Government Yacht under the command of Lieut. Miller, of his Majesty's ship *Cambridge* which reached the Nore about two o'clock. The *Jasper* sloop of war immediately fired the usual salute, and hoisted the blue peter at her mizen. The Commissioner's barge from Sheernees conveyed his Excellency on board, where he was received with marked attention by Capt. Arbuthnot, and most heartily cheered by the respective crews The *Jasper* then got under weigh, and proceeded on her voyage with a favourable breeze

CORUNNA PAPERS.

(From the Diario Constitucional de la Coruna of July 13.)

CORUNNA, JULY 12.

General Wilson, having on his arrival at Corunna known that the new Regency at Seville had, on his arrival at the Isle of Leon, restored to the King all his Constitutional authority, wrote to the Count of Carthagena (Morillo) to inform him of the event, and to desire that as he was charged with distributing aid to the patriotic Spaniards defending their Constitution, they might unite to secure the internal peace of the province, whatever might be the opinion of the Cortes as to Legislative measures, so as to oppose the foreigners invading our country.

The Count of Carthagena did not accept this proposition, but on the contrary suggested to General Wilson to counsel the Spaniards in general to submit to the enemy and notwithstanding the restoration of authority to the King, to disobey the Cortes. General Wilson having received this answer transmitted it to General Quiroga with the following letter:—

"Senor General—I have the honour to send your Excellency copies of the correspondence which has passed between the Count of Carthagena and myself.

r Excellency will see that I took advan
n opportunity which appeared favourable
rate the views of the Count of Carthagena
e-establish the harmony and union so desi-
nd on which depends the general safety.

" Unfortunately the understanding between Gen. Morillo and the invader opposes invincible obstacles.

" I shall conclude that all sacrifices which a stranger can make and which honour permits, I shall always be ready to offer in behalf of the generous Spanish people but in the present state of things and in the situation in which I am placed, I can do no more than repeat my determination to suffer the same lot as the Spaniards, be it what it may.

" I pray your Excellency to receive the assurances of the high consideration &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

" Corunna, July 10 1823.

Every preparation was making at Corunna for the nce of that place.

British Traveller July 18.

IRELAND.—TWELFTH OF JULY.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.)

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE—We are sorry to find by a letter from Armagh, that the 12th of July has, not passed over in that quarter, with the same perfect tranquillity which distinguished it in this City. A small party of Orangemen returning from the village of Killaleagh, to their home in Crossdawi, were waylaid and attacked by an immense number of Ribbonmen. The protestant party immediately retired and took refuge in the house of a man named Hamilton, in the townland of Crann—the Ribbonmen followed, and commenced a furious attack upon the house—from which some shots were fired upon the assailants, one of whom is dead, and one two others wounded. The owner of the house, and one or two others of the party have surrendered themselves, and are committed for trial. Would to God the Orangemen of that vicinity had but followed the wise example set by their brethren of Dublin!

The Courier July 17.

(FROM THE CORK ADVERTISER OF TUESDAY LAST)
ALARMING RIOT AT CORK.

The following account of the alarming riot which took place in the north part of our city on Sunday, is copied from the *Chronicle* of last night. It is impossible to give an idea of the sanguinary—the ferocious spirit that seemed to actuate the infuriated rabble. nor can we praise too highly, the humanity, forbearance, and good temper, which was evinced by our exemplary Chief Magistrate, by Wm. P. White, Esq. and the peace officers who accompanied them, to these and these only, do we attribute the bloodless termination of the riot, and the preservation of that tranquility, which was for some time seriously menaced.

Yesterday morning, whilst the Rev. M. O Callahan was celebrating Mass, a drummer of the Veteran Battalion rushed into the Chapel—snatched a large crucifix. and struck several persons with it until it fell from his hands. He then drew his sword, wounded a man, rushed to the Altar, struck at the Priest and inflicted a slight wound on his right arm. He was siezed at this moment by the people, who would have sacrificed him on the spot, if it were not for the active exertions of the Clergymen attached to the Chapel. A guard, consisting of four soldiers was procured at once, to protect the unfortunate man and convey him to the guard-house; such, however, was the state of desperate excitement to which the people were roused, and so formidable had their numbers become, that it was considered unsafe to commit him to the military. He was placed within the sanctuary, and every exertion was made by the Clergy to allay the ferment excited amongst the people, by assuring them that the conduct of the wretched man did not originate, as they supposed, in any party spirit—that he was a Catholic, and that he was labouring for some time under mental derangement.

About this period information was sent to the Mayor, who promptly attended. accompanied by Wm. P. White, Esq. Mr. J. P. Mathis, Mr. Hewson, Mr Martin, and a strong military escort. The unfortunate man was taken into custody, and the party proceeded towards the Shandon Guard-house followed by an immense number of the people, who could scarcely be deterred by the military from rushing on him and sacrificing him to their fury. As they passed Church street, a number of desperate ruffians commenced an attack by flinging a shower of stones, upon which shots were fired for the purpose of intimidating the mob. The party retired with haste, and lodged the maniac in the guard-house, whence he was afterwards removed to the Lunatick Asylum. The people continued to menace the guard for some time, until a party of the Lancers arrived, when the crowd gradually dispersed.

[*The Courier*,—*July* 19.

COURIER—JULY 21.

A despatch from General Guilleminot, dated Madrid, July 11th, communicates precisely that event which we anticipated on the very day that despatch was written. In our paper of the 11th we observed, that " notwithstanding the apparently independent course which Morillo seems inclined to pursue for the present, keeping equally aloof from both Regencies, ere long he will cordially unite with the nation and the French, in rescuing Ferdinand from his ignominious captivity." He has done so. General Guilleminot writes, that in consideration of certain things being done, he, (Morillo) " promises to co-operate in the deliverance of the King and to act in concert with him, (Guilleminot) to re-establish order in the country." At the date of this despatch he had not, indeed, formally acknowledged the Madrd Regency; but to suppose he would refuse to do so, after having taken the other decisive step, would be an absurdity.

Our Radical contemporaries are, of course, furious in their abuse of Morillo for being more faithful to the King, than to the King's gaolers. One says, " he will sink into the insignificance from which he was raised by the Constitution," & another, that he is " a lying hypocrite, ' the " basest of traitors," and " sunk into the depths of infamy." Hard words these; but, like all mere railing, more calculated to excite our mirth than provoke our anger. The fact is, the sages who predicted that revolutionary principles would triumph in Spain, and who now see them nearly extinguished, feel what a silly appearance they already exhibit, and how much more foolish they are likely to look ere long. It is natural, therefore, they should indemnify themselves a little by abusing the causes of their own discomfiture. Their situation is sufficiently mortifying.

In another part of our paper will be found an analytical reply, by Quiroga, to the letter of Morillo. He accuses Morillo of having facilitated the advance of the French, by removing every obstacle that would have impeded it. We should doubt, very much, the truth of this accusation, first, because we believe Morillo to be a man of too high a sense of honour to act with such duplicity, and secondly, because we have not found that the French troops have penetrated Asturias and Galicia, with more ease than they have spread themselves over every other part of Spain. The plain truth is, that the Constitutionalists having no support from the people, and their military strength being vastly inferior to that of their enemies, they must, of necessity, leave to the latter a nearly unobstructed passage through the kingdom.

Hamburgh Papers to the 15th July have reached us this morning, The following are extracts:—

" TANGIER, APRIL 25.

" At the beginning of this year a new rebellion had nearly broken out at Fez, which was prevented only by the energetic measures of the present Emperor, Muley Abderaman Ben Hischane. One of the ringleaders was strangled and his body nailed to the city wall; seven others were beheaded, their bodies cut in pieces and thrown upon a dunghill.

Six thousand Negroes, who had to guard, in the city of Morocco, a treasure of ten millions of piasters be onging to the late Emperor, have taken possession of the money, and refuse to give it up to the present Emperor, who has not yet employed force, but has entered into a negociation with the Negroes.

" An English Physician, sent by Lord Chatham, the Governor of Gibraltar, is gone to Fez to perform an operation on the left eye of the Emperor, which is affected by cataract. He is accompanied by M. Belzoni, who thinks to visit Tombuctoo.

" BERLIN, JULY 12.

" Lord Clanwilliam has had his first audience of his Majesty.

" ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 1.

" The *Conservateur* contains a Note from Prince Galitzin, in which he invites the friends of humanity to contribute to the relief of the inhabitants of White Russia, who have been afflicted with scarcity for some years, in consequence of the failure of successive crops. His Majesty has assigned large sums for their relief, and the contributions of individuals have been considerable; but the state of these provinces is such as to require farther aid."

DOVER, JULY 20.

Arrived this afternoon, the French steam packet *Henri IV.* from Calais, bringing over his Excellency Prince Polignac and suit, Ambassador to this Country from the Court of St. Cloud. His Excellency went to Wright's Hotel, where a Guard of Honour of the Royal Artillery, was immediately placed, and will be continued until the Prince's departure.

Proceedings of the Solicitors of London and Westminster, &c. &.

In conformity with the Resolution of the General Meeting of the Law Society, passed on the 12th of July, 1822, the communications by the Society with the King's Counsel practising in Chancery, were printed, and a copy sent to each Member. Another Meeting of the Society took place on the 29th of November last, when it was resolved that a copy should also be sent to every Solicitor in London and the neighbourhood, and that a General Meeting of the Profession should be convened to take the same into consideration.

A Meeting was held accordingly, of the Solicitors in Chancery, residing in London and Westminster, on the 13th of February last, when Mr. William Le Blanc was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to—viz.

Resolved, " That the sentiments of the Profession in general are in concurrence with those of the Law Society; that the Suitors of the Court of Chancery are subject to great injury and expense, and their Solicitors to great inconvenience and embarrassment, from the frequent absence of Counsel within the bar, in the Lord Chancellor's and Vice Chancellor's Courts, where matters in which such Counsel hold briefs are to be heard.

" That this Meeting entirely approves of the measures taken by the Law Society for remedying the grievance complained of, and desires to express its thanks to the members of that body, for the zeal and exertion they have used on the occasion.

" That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to M. Cullen and Mr. Shadwell, for the liberal and candid terms in which they communicated to the Law Society their honourable intentions in regard to their future attendance in the Courts of the Lord Chancellor and Vice Chancellor.

" That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Solicitors practising in the Court of Chancery should, in conformity with the observation made by the Lord Chancellor, endeavour individually to influence the Bar to do what is proper with regard to the grievance complained of.

" That this Meeting is therefore of opinion, that some measure ought to be adopted with regard to the delivery of briefs to Counsel within the bar practising in the Courts of Chancery, calculated to remove the inconvenience and that it be referred to a Committee to consider the best mode of effecting that object.

" That such Committee be composed of the following gentlemen:—

MR. LE BLANC,	MR. SEYMOUR,
MR. KAYE,	MR. FRERE,
MR. LAVIE,	MR. ADDINGTON,
MR. B. BROOKS,	MR. JAMES HALL,
MR. VIZARD,	MR. TURNER, and

THE SECRETARY OF THE LAW SOCIETY.

And that they Report to a General Meeting of the Profession.'

At a General Meeting of Solicitors, held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 15th of April, the following Report of the Committee was read:

REPORT.

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at a General Meeting of Solicitors residing in London and Westminster, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand on the 13th of February, 1823, whereby it was referred to your Committee to consider of the best mode of removing the inconvenience arising from the frequent absence of Counsel within the bar, in the Lord Chancellor's and Vice Chancellor's Courts, when matters in which such Counsel hold briefs are to be heard, your Committee beg leave to report as follows —

Impressed with the belief that a remedy for the inconvenience in question would be best accomplished by the united endeavours of the King's Counsel and Solicitors, and considering it of great importance that the two branches of the Profession should cordially co-operate in some practical measure, calculated to do justice to the suitors of the Court, your Committee deemed it right to propose that a deputation from them should be admitted to a conference with the King's Counsel, in the hope that the difficulties which oppose themselves to a remedial measure would then have been freely discussed, and, if any of them had appeared to require the sanction or authority of the Court for their removal, that such sanction or authority might have been obtained upon a joint application from the Bar and the Solicitors. The King's Counsel, your Committee regret to state, declined the proposed conference.

Whilst your Committee acknowledge they find considerable difficulty, under these circumstances, in suggesting a satisfactory practical remedy, the expressions used by the Lord Chancellor, and by such of the King's Counsel as have answered the application made to them by the Law Society, confirm the opinions previously entertained, that unless the King's Counsel shall themselves adopt a remedy, it is the duty of the Solicitors to do it so far as they have the power.

Your Committee, anxious that the grounds of their proceedings should not be misunderstood, beg leave entirely to disclaim all right to dictate or suggest to the Bar in what particular Courts they ought to practise; but since an inconvenience of no small extent has resulted from the practice of Solicitors instructing the same Counsel to appear in two separate Courts at the same time, your Committee feel that the Solicitors owe it to their clients to endeavour, as far as it may be practicable, to prevent such inconvenience for the future. Although the Gentlemen practising at the Bar may decline confining themselves to one particular Court, each Solicitor has an undoubted right, in conducting the business confided to his care, to select certain Counsel whom he will instruct only in the Lord Chancellor's Court, and certain others whom he will instruct only in the Vice-Chancellor's Court; and he may communicate his intentions in this respect to other Solicitors, and suggest their adoption of a similar course, to prevent the confusion which might arise from a different practice on their parts. It would, unquestionably, be more satisfactory that the King's Counsel should agree amongst themselves, that some of them should attend only in the Lord Chancellor's Court, and others only in the Vice Chancellor's Court; but the result of the application already made to them leaves no hope that any of them will adopt this course, except the Attorney-General and Mr. Shadwell, who practise exclusively in the Lord Chancellor's Court, and Mr. Bell and Mr. Cullen, who practise exclusively in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. It remains, therefore, for the Solicitors to take such course as may appear best calculated to promote the interest of their clients.

Considering the present state of the two Courts, your Committee are of opinion that of the ten King's Counsel practising in the Courts of Chancery, who have not elected to confine their practice to either Court exclusively, five would be a fair proportion for the Solicitors to instruct to appear before the Lord Chancellor, and five before the Vice-Chancellor; and that the most obvious and least exceptionable course will be to instruct those to appear before the Lord Chancellor who are entitled by seniority to precedence—viz. Mr. Foublanque, Mr. Hart, Mr. Martin, Mr. Agar, and Mr. Wetherel, in addition to Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Shadwell, who have elected for themselves.

And your Committee are of opinion that the Solicitors throughout the profession should be recommended to instruct in the Lord Chancellor's Court only the King's Counsel above named, and to instruct in the Vice-Chancellor's Court only the remainder of the present King's Counsel practising in the Court of Chancery—viz. Mr. Bell and Mr. Cullen, who have elected for themselves, Mr Wingfield, Mr. Horne, Mr. Heald, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sugden.

The arrangement your Committee have suggested must necessarily be of a temporary nature, subject to variation as the business of the Court, and the alterations at the Bar, may require, and more especially to any future determination of any of the King's Counsel to confine their practice exclusively to either Court.

It has not escaped the attention of the Committee, that some Solicitors may consider it advisable to depart from the rule above proposed, in case of appeals, or of motions by way of appeal to discharge orders made on motion by the Vice Chancellor. But your Committee are of opinion that no material disadvantage results from causes being argued in the Court of Appeals, by leading Counsel not engaged in the Court below. Few appeals have been carried from the Vice Chancellor's to the Lord Chancellor's Court, in which Mr. Bell has not been concerned in the former Court, on one side or the other and the Committee are not aware of any complaint having been made either by the suitors or their Solicitors, of Mr. Bell's non-attendance before the Lord Chancellor in cases of appeal, or of his having imposed himself a rule which prevents his practising in the Lord Chancellor's Court. Upon motions of the description alluded to no other inconvenience can result to the suitor than giving a larger fee upon the motion before the Chancellor, than would perhaps have been given to the Counsel who had been engaged upon the motion before the Vice Chancellor; a matter of inconsiderable importance when compared with the despatch with which his motion will be heard, the certainty that his Counsel will be in Court, and that numerous fruitless expensive attendances of his Solicitor, in expectation of his case being heard, will be avoided. Upon the whole, your Committee are of opinion that great benifits will be derived to the suitors from the adoption of the proposed measure, and that it would in a great degree be defeated if Counsel were taken from the Vice Chancellor's to the Lord Chancellor's Court in cases of appeals, or of motions by way of appeal; and such a practice would moreover occasion a very unequal and unfair distribution of business between the Gentlemen at the Bar practising in the two Courts.

(Signed) JOSEPH KAYE, GERMAIN LAVIE, B. BROOKS, T. ADDINGTON, W. SEYMOUR, G. FRERE, W. B. FLEXNEY, J. HALL, W. VIZARD, W. LE BLANC, C. R. TURNER.

And thereupon, it was resolved unanimously, —That this Meeting approve of and confirm the Report now read, and are of opinion that the interest of the suitors in the Court of Chancery renders it incumbent upon the Solicitors to observe the arrangement therein suggested.

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to the Committee for the judicious manner in which they have pursued the inquiry committed to their consideration, and the clear and satisfactory developement, contained in their Report, of the principles upon which they have proceeded.

That a copy of the Report of the Committee, and of these Resolutions together with a copy of the Resolution of the former General Meeting, be sent to every Solicitor within the bills of mortality.

The Committee having reported that the arrangement suggested by them must necessarily be of a temporary nature subject to variation as the business of the court and alterations at the Bar may require.

Resolved Unanimously,—That the Committee be requested to continue their services, and from time to time to suggest such alterations in the proposed arrangements as may occur to them to be proper, and for that purpose, whenever occasion may require to make any supplemental Report or Reports, and to summon any General Meeting of Solicitors, as they may think fit, and also that they be at liberty to add to their number as they shall see occasion.

W. L BLANC, Chairman

AFRICA.

CAPTAIN OWEN'S EXPEDITION.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from an Officer on board the Severn, the flag Ship of the little squadron which was fitted out in the spring of last year, under the Command of Captain William Owen, to survey the East coast of Africa. The letter is dated St. Mary's, East Coast of Madagascar, end of December, 1822. The Severn, and the Cockburn Tender, left Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, early in September, and arrived at Algoa Bay in the middle of the month; sailed again in three days, and reached Delagoa Bay at the end of the month, where they were joined by the Barracouta, which had been left behind at the Cape. Boats were manned to explore English River, the most considerable of three which fall into Delagoa Bay. While engaged in this service, one of the boats was attacked and nearly destroyed by a Hippopotamus. The crew however succeeded in reaching the shore without loss, and the whole party encamped for the night. About midnight a fierce attack was made on them by a body of nearly 800 natives, who were however soon repulsed, and the only casualty was one of the Severn's men, being wounded. After an absence of ten days the boats returned to the Ships, where a deadly fever soon began to prevail, which in a short time swept off 37 of the crews of the three Ships, among whom were Captain Lechmere and many other valuable Officers. As soon as the fever showed itself, Captain Owen sailed for Madagascar, and by the time he had reached St. Mary's the contagion had ceased. Preparations were making, at the departure of the letter, for renewing the survey; and as the unhealthy season was past, hopes of better success were entertained.—*Literary Gazette, June 7.*

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